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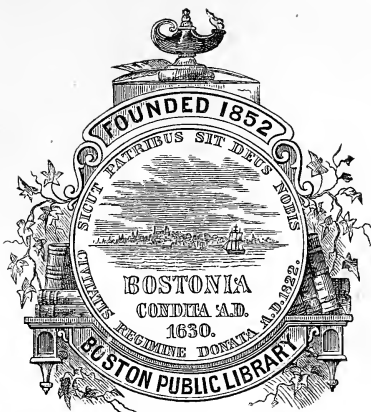
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PAMPHLETS.

Los Angeles.





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MEMORANDA.

HOMES

— IN —

LOS ANGELES

**CITY AND COUNTY,
AND DESCRIPTION THEREOF.**

WITH SKETCHES OF
THE FOUR ADJACENT COUNTIES,

— BY —

W. McPHERSON.



LOS ANGELES:
MIRROR BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
14 COMMERCIAL STREET.

—
1873.



HOMES

— IN —

LOS ANGELES CITY AND COUNTY

AND DESCRIPTION THEREOF,

WITH SKETCHES OF

THE FOUR ADJACENT COUNTIES;

BEING AN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES

CONCERNING THEIR PROGRESS,

ATTRACTIONS AND RESOURCES,

— BY —

W. McPHERSON.

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—
1873.

1881

1882

HOMES IN LOS ANGELES, ETC.

I.



BEFORE proceeding directly to the main object of this work, it would seem natural to preface it with a brief glance at the industrial condition of the great State of which it is a part.

CALIFORNIA.

The State of California has been said to be made up of a series of wonders! To a great extent this may be said to be true. The Southern portion of California for a long time has been a kind of *terra incognita*, and a fruitful locality for suggestion and inspiration—a treasury for news-writers and story-tellers. The telegraph, postal facilities, steamships and railroads, have done away with the field of fiction, and left the book-maker and letter-correspondent to the limits of facts and the reasonable deductions therefrom. Not until very recently does it appear that this part of the State has attracted more than a mere casual observation or remark in the Eastern States. And it is every day apparent, from the communications received, that no practical and local information has been disseminated specially in reference to the five last counties constituting the extreme Southern part of California.

When the pears and grapes were placed on exhibition in 1871, in several of the Atlantic State Fairs, they were matters of astonishment, and it was not easy to convince the people that the grapes were not really grown under glass. "Last Saturday [October 10th, 1872, says the *Stars and Stripes*, a California newspaper,] we gathered from a single grape-branch in Barnhart's vineyard, two branches of grapes, growing side by side and touching each other; the one weighing forty-four, the other thirty-five ounces—total, seventy-nine ounces—from a branch of California or Mission grape that was grafted into a foreign stock on the 12th day of last March. Dating from the day of grafting, March 12th, to that of gathering, October 5th, we have seventy-nine

ounces of luscious, ripe grapes produced from a single graft in less than seven months."

Incredulity, however, is rapidly yielding to the more pleasing sentiment of correct appreciation, as the following fact will illustrate. At the American Pomological Society, at Richmond, Virginia, in 1871, a very complimentary sentiment was heartily endorsed: "California—the real modern Hesperides. Her fruit-trees and vines, with their roots in a golden soil, bear a golden fruitage."

Boxes of her magnificent pears arrived in Augusta, Georgia, in 1871, in perfect condition, and created a sensation that drew laudatory editorials from every paper in the city. Californians will remember well the celebrated boxes that were presented to the public in certain fruit establishments on Broadway, New York, of California pears, eclipsing everything of the kind ever witnessed in the Atlantic States.

With a population little over six hundred thousand—with the age of only two decades—California stands in the front rank of the more advanced States of the Union, in everything that characterizes the general welfare and progress of the community. The following table will give some insight to the basis of the above remarks. The table itself bears within it a mute but persuasive eloquence:

In 1871, the value of Agricultural Productions was.....	\$60,000,000.00
Number of acres cultivated.....	2,596,612
Value of products to acre.....	\$23.70
Number of farms.....	23,375
Gross value of each farm.....	\$2,056.70
Total value of farms cultivated.....	\$140,075,557.00
Number of grape vines.....	30,000,000
Value of grape vines.....	\$15,000,000.00
Gallons of wine.....	6,000,000
Gallons of brandy.....	200,000
Value of wine and brandy.....	\$2,400,000.00
Pounds of wool.....	10,263,074
Value of wool.....	\$12,315,688.00
Bushels of wheat.....	18,000,000
Total valuation of property in 1850.....	\$ 57,670,689
Total valuation of property in 1872.....	636,425,240
Gold product for 1872.....	30,510,000
Silver product for 1872.....	40,000,000
Total treasure.....	70,510,000

Such is the showing, then, from \$56,000,000 to \$636,425,000, within twenty brief years! It is not only the Treasury and Garden of the world, but more than this, it is the store-house of wonders in the vegetable kingdom, and the museum of marvels in its domes of sublimity, its precipices of awe, and its landscapes and cascades of beauty. It is the Benjamin of American States—the younger one—"whose autumn sack is now stuffed with grain, while the mouth of it contains a cup of gold." It must be still fresh in the memory of our Eastern friends, that when the passenger trains for thirty days were locked in the frigid

embrace of the Snow-King, in the Sierras, on the Overland, that when finally they were loosed from the snow-bound, they ran into a golden climate, where the people of Oakland, with fresh baskets of flowers plucked from the open air gardens, came to refresh them and greet them with that welcome of sympathy which those literal emblems so eloquently speak. Great indeed was the contrast ! So much for the State at large.

II.

THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.

THE County of Los Angeles is situated between $33^{\circ} 25'$, and $34^{\circ} 50'$ North latitude, and $40^{\circ} 36'$, $41^{\circ} 55'$ West longitude. It is bounded on the North by Kern, by Santa Barbara and the Pacific Ocean on the West, the Pacific Ocean on the South, and by San Bernardino on the East. While this is the geographical position of Los Angeles, its climatic condition bears no resemblance to that of any locality in the same latitude on the Atlantic slope of the United States, as will more fully appear hereafter. Innumerable inquiries from all portions of the Union are addressed to the press, and to many of our fellow citizens, embracing a vast variety of interrogatories. Here is a letter from Macon, Mo., a very long one, but the following clause only is inserted.

“DEAR SIR :—As the current of events moves on, it has become interesting to many people in this part of Missouri to know something of that part of the far West called Southern California. At this point, the great Railroad centre of North Missouri, where the stream of emigration is pouring on toward the West from every State in the Union, and where inquiries are constantly being made of those whom it may be supposed can answer them, it is a matter of some interest to the people of your county, as well as the emigrants, to know more of the agricultural and mineral resources of your county, and Southern California, of society, and the state of Railroads, and other improvements in your part of the State.”

[Signed:]

A. L. GILSTRAP.

This County contains an area of 4,000 square miles, or about 2,000,000 acres ; nearly 1,500,000 acres of which is together farming and grazing land, and one-half the total area is susceptible of a high order of cultivation. The Sierra Madre mountains pass through the county in a North-east and South-east direction, from thirty to fifty miles from the sea, not only forming the divide of the waters, but separating the

fertile plains and valleys sloping towards the ocean, from the sandy desert which stretches Eastward toward the Colorado river. The Santa Susana mountains, a branch of the Coast Range, crosses a portion of the county nearly East and West. The shore line extends from Point Duma to Point San Mateo—a distance of ninety miles. Such is the general contour and topography of this celebrated County.

III.

CLIMATE.

ONE of the very first questions arising in the mind of the distant reader, who may chance to have his thoughts directed toward Southern California with a view of making it a home, would be that of climate—temperature ; for upon these must depend the amount of labor necessary to the culture of the great staples of food, and, what is more primarily essential, the condition of physical health superinduced thereby. One of the most important attractions of Los Angeles County is the salubrity of its climate, and if its advantages in this respect were known throughout the United States, it would become the Sanitarium of the Union. An examination of the books of Blodget, Loomis and Herschel, will show that no other portion of the country has a climate so favorable, from January to December, to animal life as that belt of country between the Coast Range Mountains—commencing at Santa Barbara and ending at San Diego—in the middle of which lies Los Angeles with its sea-belt of ninety miles, from twenty-five to fifty miles in width. “No Nation bred in an arctic or torrid climate has ever become prominent in science, art or literature. In an intensely cold climate the open air is avoided, and the people shut themselves up in close, unventilated houses, breathe infected air, and neglect to keep the pores open. Such life is the hot-bed of pulmonary diseases.” In the States like those along the Atlantic slope, the Middle States and the Gulf States, where the Summer season is so oppressive, the people avoid exertion, “the muscular system is not properly developed, and the body has no proper reserve of force to overcome any exceptional disturbance of its functions.”

VEGETABLE GROWTH.

“The equability, mildness, and dryness of the climate are peculiarly favorable to the sound action of vital organs. Vegetable growth is exceptionally vigorous. Fruit-trees grow more rapidly than in the Eastern

States, come to maturity earlier, and bear more abundantly. The variety of vegetation is greater, and the size of the trees larger. The flowers are more prolific." They bloom all the year round. To-day, the sweet tube roses are exhaling their fresh-blown odors, vieing with the heliotrope, mignonette and roses. There, side by side, flourish the graceful feather palm, the persimmon, the apple, the pear, quince and peach, the orange, the bananna, the pine-apple, the cactus, like a happy family, proving that the climate of this county is favorable to an extraordinary degree, to the growth and perfect development of the indigenous plants of both the tropical and frosty regions. The chesnuts of Italy, and the walnuts of England, grow and bear in marvelous profusion.

ANIMAL LIFE.

"The growth of domestic animals indicates a climate of very great congeniality. In no part of the United States do the herds reach maturity so soon, or grow so rapidly as here," or with so little care and attention. Shelters and barns are almost unknown. Sheep are increasing in number more rapidly than in any other part of the continent. Some of the finest thoroughbred horses are to be found here, and it has been but within the last few years that attention has been given to the raising and importation of the best bloods. "The delicate silk worm, which refuses to live under a cloudy or damp sky, thrives here," and that great industry will soon be registered as one of the most important of the county. It will doubtless be remembered by many persons that the San Francisco Silk Manufacturing Company presented to the Government, to be used on the National Capitol at Washington, one of the largest and most beautiful national flags ever made in the United States—composed entirely of raw material raised in the State of California—some of which material found its way from the cocoeneries of Los Angeles County. The vigor of life and growth in vegetables and brutes justifies the inference that the climate is favorable to the health of the human race; and certainly no county in the world can make a more happy exhibit of finely developed men, women and children.

THE RANGE OF TEMPERATURE.

Extraordinary alternations of temperature in the Eastern portion of the Union are very great—being about 41° during the year—a condition which the throng of invalids seeking restoration in this golden clime, but too plainly proves, is disastrous to health. The great heat of the day still radiates slowly in the humid atmosphere, and hence makes the earlier portion of the nights little less tolerable than the day; and the loss of that "sweet restorer, balmy sleep," is a frequent occurrence. In Europe, the chief center of civilization, there is found a monthly range of about 30° and an absolute range of 90°. January, on the line

from London to Constantinople, varies from 37° to 41°, and July from 62 to 75 degrees. In Southern Europe and Northern Africa, Asia Minor and Palestine, January has usually a mean temperature between 40 and 50 degrees; and July, between 70 and 80 degrees. The temperate zone, in Eastern Asia, is like that in the Atlantic States. "Everywhere we find winter too cold, or summer too hot." Compare, however, the following mean temperature of the three coast counties of Southern California:

	January.	July.	Range
Santa Barbara	54°	71°	17°
Los Angeles.....	52	75	23
San Diego.....	51	72	21

It will be seen that the absolute range of the thermometer is less here than in any part of the Atlantic States or Europe.

RAINY SEASON.

The rainy season is usually later in Southern California than the other portions of the State. The condition of the year may be divided into the dry and wet seasons. The latter, extending from November to April, inclusive, with an occasional shower now and then in May and October.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITION.

At London and Amsterdam, there are about 60 unclouded days in the year. At New York, 100. At Los Angeles, 240. There are many striking evidences of the dryness of the atmosphere here. A slice of steak hung up in the open air, dries up without taint or putrefaction. It is not uncommon to see by the road-side the carcass of a cow or horse dried up like a mummy, without a single rent of the hide, with the hair intact, as when it fell. Iron may be left in the open air for months without oxidation. Even in the great interior vallies, shut out from the sea breeze by the coast range, where it is much warmer, so rarified is the air, and so sudden the evaporation of perspiration, that the heat is felt far less than in the valley of the Mississippi with its gulf breeze.

TABLE OF MORTALITY.

The deaths for each 1,000 of inhabitants, in several of the leading cities of the United States, are presented in the following table, and the comparisons cannot fail to be suggestive:

St. Louis	21	New York.....	29
San Francisco.....	21	New Orleans.....	37
Boston.....	24	Los Angeles.....	13
Chicago.....	24	San Diego.....	13
Philadelphia.....	25	Santa Barbara.....	13
Baltimore.....	27		

DISEASE AND MOISTURE.

"Cold with moisture leads to pulmonary disease; heat with moisture leads to malarial fevers; and pulmonary and malarial affections are

two of the main classes of mortal disease. Fevers carry off about 14 per cent. (malarial fevers) of the people of the Atlantic States directly; but indirectly they lead to a much larger proportion of deaths, for they there attack nearly everybody at some period of life, and by enfeebling their systems prepare many to die by attacks of other diseases. In Massachusetts 29 per cent. of all the deaths are caused by the respiratory organs; in London, 26 per cent.; in Michigan, 24 per cent.; and in New York City, 20 per cent. Proceeding southward toward the Gulf of Mexico, *consumption* decreases, but the more rapidly fatal disease of pneumonia takes its place, together with meningitis and nervous disorganization." It is safe to say, that one-half of the people of the Atlantic, Middle and Gulf States, die directly or indirectly by disorders in the functions of the respiratory organs, or by fevers. From both of these classes of disease, California, from Point Conception to San Diego, especially, is comparatively free. Blodgett, who published his work on Climatology in 1857, was so favorably impressed with the salubrious points of California meteorology, that he felt no hesitancy in declaring that not more than 4 per cent. of the natives of California would die of consumption.

CONSUMPTION.

"The best medicine for consumption is a dry, warm, equable climate, as well as a great preventive of that dreaded disease. The patient wants an abundant supply of dry, fresh air, and as much exercise as he can stand without too severely taxing his strength." If he has an income sufficient for support, he will find nothing better than camping out in the midst of the grand scenery to be found among the mountain ranges, such as the big trees of Calaveras, the Yosemite Valley, the hot springs of Calistoga, and the magnificent pineries of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties, and the garden-like groves of the foot-hills of Los Angeles. If he wants a permanent residence, no place is better than that portion of the coast of California from Santa Barbara to San Diego. This district is far superior to the Rivera, Madeira, Minnesota, or Florida, which have been so highly recommended. The following figures, representing the main temperature of January and July, and the average annual rain-fall (in inches) in these places, and also in San Diego and Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, afford a subject well worthy of consideration:

	January.	July.	Rain-fall.
San Diego	51°	72°	10
Santa Barbara.....	54	71	15
St. Augustin.....	57	80	55
St. Paul	13	73	30
Mentone.....	40	79	23
Funchal	60	70	—
Los Angeles.....	52	75	18

St. Augustin is too warm in Summer and too damp throughout the year; and, as before indicated, the combination of heat and moisture produces malaria with all its attendant and ever-ready agents, to conspire against health and life. St. Paul is too cold in winter, and too moist the year round. At Mentone, Dr. Bennett, who is recognized as the chief authority in favor of that place, tells his British patients they should return home at the close of autumn. At Funchal, the atmosphere is wet to saturation; but as the climate is very equable—as a place to die at, perhaps it is as good as any to those who stand by the *forlorn hope*.

NATURE'S INVITATION.

“Of paramount concern to the immigrant, is the healthfulness of the place which is to be the locality of his future labors and the home for himself and family. What to him are fair fields, flowering meadows, buried in the tropical growth of fertile soils and tropical suns, if they generate fever-producing miasma and surcharged vapor? What are soft and perfumed breezes, if they waft the seeds of pestilence and death? What are bountiful harvests of golden grain, and rich mellow fruits, and all the wealth the earth can yield, if disease must annually visit the threshold, and death take away, one by one, the loved and beautiful blossoms of the family?” Compare the carefully arranged statistics in the preceding table, and then, as a thinking person, resolve the difference according to the inexorable dictum of facts, between it and Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Kern, San Bernardino and San Diego, with their multitudinous vallies, sheltered from the strong winds of the desert toward Arizona on the one hand, and the breeze of the Pacific on the other. It is well known that some of the richest portions of the “Great West” are so fruitful of the causes of disease as almost to preclude settlement, especially by Americans. Thousands of immigrants from the New England States, from Germany and Ireland and Scandinavia, and in fact, all the nationalities of Europe, have been induced by the proclamations of the American Railroad Subsidized (land) Companies, to seek homes in the Northwest, along the line of road, in Indiana, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, &c. These corporations sow their pamphlets, translated in the various languages, broadcast over the United States and Europe. Look at the pitiable catalogue of men, women and children that were frozen to death in January, 1873, in the State of Minnesota! Hear the Governor of Minnesota on the climate of *that State*; a State *liberally advertised* to cure consumption!

“Governor Austin, in a message to the Minnesota Legislature, (1873) sums up the casualties in that State as follows: [This is upon the terrible snow storms and winter of January, 1873.] Frozen to death, and bodies found, sixty-one; missing, seven; died, within a short

period of amputation, two. Total fatal results, seventy. Injured by reason of entire or partial loss of hands or feet, thirty-one. Total casualties, one hundred and one!"

The thermometer forty degrees below zero! But if the people will bear in mind that these are private corporations with vast subsidies of land for sale, organized for private profit, they can readily distinguish between the brilliant pretences thus set forth, and the statements of the disinterested citizens, who look forward only to the true and legitimate development of the country. The dryness of the air, the character of the soil, which retains no stagnant pools, as do the Atlantic and Gulf States, to send forth poisonous exhalations--the snow-drifted waters of the mountains, the cheerfulness of its scenery, and the almost total absence of fog, the brilliancy of its sunlight, conspire to give these Southern counties a climate of unrivaled salubrity, and to make them the home of a glad, joyous and prosperous people, to become great in intellectual endowments, as well as physical prowess. And while the winds from the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico--cool and delicious though they be--are scattering through the Atlantic States broad-cast the fruits of that horrible disease, consumption, while clouds of disastrous malaria are exhaled from the over-watered Gulf States, prostrating millions of human beings with fevers and all the concomitants attending a much-medicated and prostrated constitution, Southern California offers an almost absolute immunity from these calamities and ills of life. Instead of the broad shallow lake or the wide marshy river on the East, and the interminable deep forest on the South, both sending out the elements detrimental to life in the July and August suns, here, the sunny home has its broad fields of grain or vineyards ripening in the rising suns, and the sea breeze from the South odored with new-mown hay, and the blossoming of a thousand orchards, surround it with health and pleasure.

Hittell, in his excellent history of California, says: "Most parts of the State, especially those near the coast, are very healthy. The regularity of the temperature, and the entire absence of both extreme heat and extreme cold, with a clear sky, a dry atmosphere, and a constant breeze, are the conditions most favorable to health, and they are nowhere more happily united than here." The tables heretofore cited establish the fact, that from Point Conception to San Diego, embraces the very healthiest section of the State.



IV.

SOIL.

THE soil of Los Angeles County is of a light brown sandy loam, with now and then small areas of adobe, or black stiff soil, and very rich, especially in mineral substances. These loam lands, such as those of Los Nietos, El Monte, and the larger portion of Los Angeles City, Compton, Anaheim, and Santa Ana, are exceedingly easy cultivated and the most fertile in California. Lands have been in continual cultivation forty years, without the slightest perceptible diminution of fertility.

RIVERS AND WATER RESOURCES.

The three principal streams in the county are the Los Angeles river, with the water of which the lands of the city are irrigated, besides much outside. The system of irrigation pertaining to the city will be fully described hereafter. The San Gabriel, on the banks of which is situated the flourishing village of Los Nietos. The Santa Ana, which irrigates the lands of the City of Anaheim and vicinity. There are a number of small streams coming from the San Gabriel hills, viz: San Fernando creek, irrigating the celebrated gardens and vineyards of the ex-Mission of San Fernando; Tejunga creek, on the rancho of the same name. San Rafael Rancho is watered by two creeks rising in the hills. The Rancho San Pasqual is watered by the waters of the Arroyo Honda, and many small streams and springs rise on that rancho, which supply not only the celebrated Lake Vineyard and Sunnyside, but also the numerous vineyards and gardens of the Mission San Gabriel. On the Rancho Santa Anita are many streams and springs, and artesian wells. The Azusa Ranchos are irrigated by canals leading water out from the San Gabriel river. The Rancho San Jose is watered by the Cucamonga and San Jose creeks. The Coyote Rancho has several small streams. The Balsa Rancho has admirable natural irrigation, by a number of small clear streams of water. The Ballona creek waters the prosperous farms of the settlement of that name, soon to be one of the largest in the county. The Rancho Centinela has a fine cold stream of clear water running through it. Comptonville, situated on the line of the Railroad leading from the city to the harbor of Wilmington, is irrigated by the Tajauta, or Cuervos creek, and by the most famous artesian wells of the county. There are a great many sources of water entirely too numerous to mention, and of which, as yet but a very small portion is utilized.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The first artesian well in Los Angeles County that was bored with success, was in the year 1868, by Messrs. John G. Downey, Hayward, and P. Beaudry, in the neighborhood of what is now known as Compton, midway between Los Angeles city and Wilmington, on the line of the present Railroad. This was a very strong seven-inch stream of pure, cold water. Since that time great numbers of fine flowing wells have been obtained in various portions of the county—all at from seventy to two hundred feet. The fact is thoroughly demonstrated that vast areas of land which had previously been graded as grazing lands, have now assumed the value of first-class agricultural and horticultural lands, owing to the facility and certainty of obtaining supplies of artesian water.

MINES,

There are some valuable gold quartz lodes North from Los Angeles city about 50 miles, near Soledad, but not now worked on account of litigation. There are also extensive deposits of gold placer mines on San Gabriel river, some 25 miles North-east from the city, now being developed on a very large scale: Placer gold is found in many parts of the county, and some of these localities are proving to be very rich. Many valuable placer mines have been discovered, but for want of water they have never been as yet worked. Large capital however is required to convey water on some of these mines, but many companies are now being formed for that purpose.



V.

VINICULTURE AND WINE MAKING.

VITICULTURE began in California with the advent of the Missionaries, over ninety years ago, who probably started vineyards at the same time they planted the pear trees which are now seen of such immense size at the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, Mission San Gabriel, and other places. They introduced, so far as can be learned, only one kind of grape—the California, or Mission, (the Bene Carlo variety of Spain, making there the poorest quality of wine.) It is a well known fact that this grape, for the manufacture of wine, is inferi-

or to all those varieties known distinctively as foreign, although it is a sure bearer and a hardy vine. (The big grape vine of Santa Barbara, of which a more accurate description will follow hereafter, belongs to this variety.) It is urged by some, that the fact that the Priests planted no other variety, is evidence that they considered this the best; "and who," say they, "are better judges of good grapes and good wines than the Jesuits." This plausible theory is controverted by the fact that they never planted any other kind, and, consequently, did not probably know the respective merits of different varieties. The so-called "ground taste" peculiar to this grape is not, as is generally supposed, produced by the soil in which it grows, but is really a flavor distinctive of that peculiar variety, of some two hundred different kinds raised within the State. The following are the best for the purposes assigned:

BEST VARIETIES FOR MARKET.

First—The Muscat of Alexandria, a native of Egypt, where it was grown in the Delta of the Nile, is a large, oblong, pulpy grape, finely flavored, of a greenish-white color, and a great favorite. It will bear shipment well, grows thrifty, is a heavy bearer, and has large clusters. It requires dry, gravelly, or rocky soil, and should be trained low, or otherwise protected from the northwesterly wind—which, however, is scarcely perceptible in Southern California—which would blow the pollen from the blossoms, and thereby diminish the yield of fruit.

Second—The flaming Tokay, a large, oblong, bright red fruit, with a hard skin and pulp, is a very showy grape, and will bear shipping to perfection, but is rather deficient in flavor.

Third—The Rose of Peru, grows in large clusters, and has also large berries. It is of good flavor, has a tough skin, hard pulp, black in color, and is very showy. This is a great favorite, and will pack well.

Fourth—The Black Morocco, as its name indicates, is a black grape, has clusters of medium size, with very large berries, being near the size and shape of Crab apples; has a rather inferior taste, but is well adapted for shipment; requires a warm, dry location, and is late in ripening.

CLARET GRAPES.

The Black Malvoise, a Burgundian variety; is a fine large grape, an uncommonly heavy bearer, and ripens early. The Zinfandel, a fine grape with well filled clusters, is also a very good bearer and delicately flavored, and the Black Muscat of Frontignan, a fine, slightly musky grape, and a medium bearer. These three varieties mixed, will produce a claret fully as good, if not superior to the best French wines.

HOCK GRAPES.

The White Reissling, a Rhine grape; the Chasselas Fontainbleau; the Golden Chasselas; the Burger; and last, but best, the Muscatel, all mixed together, will produce a wine that the Olympian gods would have preferred to their renowned nectar.

CALIFORNIA WINES IN EUROPE.

The following letter addressed to I. N. Hoag, Secretary of the Vine Grower's, and Brandy and Wine Manufacturer's Association, of California, shows how California wines are appreciated in Europe. "Last Fall," says the writer, "I sent a box with samples of Mission and Foreign wines to a brother on the Rhine. He convoked two meetings to test our California wines—the one at Geisenheim, on the foot of the famous Johannisberg; the other at Weisbaden—both largely attended by men with the most cultivated wine tastes and tongues, and of the highest standing as wine judges. They treated the matter deliberately, compared each sample with counter-samples of their own, drafted protocols, and set down the opinion of the meeting, about every single number. Here is what my brother writes me, as the sense of these meetings:

"Your Reisling of 1866 takes the first rank, (there was a bravo for it). The Bouquet is unexceptionable; besides there is strength and richness in it. Next comes Traminer, of the same year, which is beautifully ripe, and very fit for use. The Gutedel of 1867, (Golden Chasselas), resembles most of our Rheinisch qualities; and the Kleinberger is agreeable, light, and smooth. Of the Mission of 1865, '67, '68, and '70, the 1870 pleased best. These wines of the Mission grape are pure of taste, ripe, and unctuous; therefore, with their sweetness and high percentage of genuine alcohol, they may prove splendid cut-wines for our poor, sour growths of the last three crops. A lively interest was shown for the red Mission of 1869. They found it full, strong, of a marked Burgundy flavor, and approaching the taste of the celebrated Asmannshausen. They thought a superior Port could be made out of it, as its bouquet surpassed the Portuguese. The Champagne was also duly appreciated; it sparkled first-rate, was not too dry, hitting the right degree of sweetness." This is certainly a very flattering testimonial in behalf of California wines.

Mr. J. C. Zabriskie, author of a valuable Law book—entitled *Land Laws of the United States*—says in his work:

"Vine-culture is destined to become one of the leading branches of industry, it having already assumed prominence, placing California, in this respect, far in advance of any other State and with a fair prospect of rivaling the great grape-growing region of Europe. The peculiarity of climate, and remarkable fertility of the soil, seem especially adapted

to the culture of the grape, and the manufacture of the various kinds of wine. In the southern part of the State, principally in the vicinity of Los Angeles, the Port, White, and other varieties of sweet wine are produced. There may be found, in cultivation, all varieties of grapes produced in the United States, besides many of the finer varieties grown in Europe; but by far the largest portion now in cultivation consists of the native grape, found near Los Angeles. The grapes seldom mildew, or become storm-stripped, (it is well known that in Los Angeles county—the greatest grape-growing and wine-producing county in the State—mildew, rot, and storm-stripping are wholly unknown), which is often the cause of the failure of the crops. Vines, as in Santa Barbara and other places, planted on the foot-hills and higher altitudes, have not only proved successful, but have produced a finer flavored wine.”

No industry pursued in California shows such rapid enlargement as that of wine-making. In 1868 California produced 1,884,000 gallons of wine. In 1869 the yield was 2,636,000, or a little over 28 per cent. In 1870 the yield was 3,800,000 gallons, a gain of 1,164,000, or 44 per cent. In 1871, the estimate of the Wine-Grower's Association was 6,000,000 gallons; increase, 2,200,000, or 57 per cent. This estimate may be deemed as high, but at an increase of 50 per cent., which is not too high, the yield of wine for 1871 would be 5,700,000 gallons; and allowing a like per cent. of increase from 1871 to 1872, this season's vintage will reach 8,500,000 gallons. At 30 cents per gallon (the estimated price of last year's vintage) this wine is worth \$2,565,000. In 1871, the value of brandy amounted to \$300,000. For 1872, the value of brandy is set down at \$500,000. The value of table grapes sold for 1871, is estimated at \$600,000; for 1872, \$800,000. So that, without unreasonable calculation, it would appear that the grape crop of 1872 will amount to the enormous sum of \$3,856,000. All of this is the product of 40,000 acres of land that would be but ordinary for barley, wheat, or other cereals—and if so grown, would scarcely yield the sum of \$500,000. Mr. Charles Nordhoff, in his recent work on California, says: “The business of raising grapes, and making them into wine, is already a very great one in California, and will rapidly increase for years to come. As I have traveled through the State, and have seen the vineyards, I have again and again wondered what becomes of all the wine that is already made here. Yet it is all consumed; there is very little three-year-old wine in any of the cellars; and no matter how remote, or how far from the great markets he may be, the wine-maker sells his wine oftenest at what is really a high price, as fast as he can make it.”

COST OF MAKING A VINEYARD.

First—As nearly all the lands in the coast counties, and a vast area in Los Angeles county, is adapted to viniculture, it may be well to inform the reader the usual cost of establishing a vineyard in this county,

which would be about the maximum for Santa Barbara, Kern, San Bernardino and San Diego.

The size of vineyards here usually embrace from 25 to 35 acres, but there are a few in the county very much larger; as the Cucamonga, containing 135 acres and 135,000 vines, 120,000 of these are said to be 35 years old, 15,000 fifteen years old. This is where the celebrated Cucamonga wine is made, which is of a light golden color, and peculiarly boquetish, a flavor that has made it famous all over the State. At Lake Vineyard, the beautiful country seat of Mr. B. D. Wilson, State Senator, is a very large vineyard; as also at Sunnyside, the residence of one of the most enterprising gentlemen of Southern California, L. J. Rose, Esq. Good first-class land, with water privileges for irrigation, outside of the city, can be bought for from \$30 to \$75 per acre. Lands without water privileges, but upon which artesian wells at a depth of from 200 to 350 feet will obtain water, can be had from \$15 to \$25 per acre, only a short distance from the city; and in many instances where very large bodies would be sought—as an entire Rancho, the cost per acre would be far below these last mentioned figures.

There are two processes of fencing in this portion of the State: what is termed "*live fence*," which is constructed or planted in the following manner:

The land designed to be fenced is circumvented by a ditch about 15 inches in depth by 12 inches wide, made during the rainy season. In this ditch, willow cuttings, or cuttings of sycamore—more usually willow—are made, six feet in length of poles, averaging about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The earth is gently tamped around them, and they take root and grow into a most admirable "*live fence*," constituting not only a wind-break, but furnish abundant wood for fuel. Of course, if the "*live fence*" is made on upland, it must be occasionally irrigated until the trees have taken substantial root. The cost of such a fence is very much cheaper than the board fence, which is made of lumber shipped chiefly from Oregon, to the port of Wilmington. The cost in Los Angeles county of substantial board fence, is about \$800 per mile. But in San Bernardino such fencing is cheaper, as in that county lumber is brought down from the pineries in the mountains within the county. To plow and prepare the ground after purchasing and fencing, ready to receive the plants, would cost nine dollars. Cuttings of foreign varieties eight dollars per thousand; to plant out, three dollars per acre. Cultivating—first year, four dollars per acre.

Second year—pruning one dollar and fifty cents per acre, and carrying away prunings, about fifty cents per acre; plowing and suckering, five dollars.

For the third year, pruning and carrying out rubbish, plowing and suckering, ten dollars, but in the third year is the first crop—a light one; but in the fourth year enough to return a clear profit, after paying

expenses of picking and hauling, (costing about two dollars per acre) of nine dollars per acre—net. And the fifth year, (1,000 vines to the acre), the vineyard would yield nearly seven thousand pounds to the acre. And, as the vines grow older, the yield increases, until it reaches what may be termed the maximum of eight thousand pounds per acre.

Wine Shipments in Los Angeles County in 1869.

Lake Vineyard Wine Co. gallons.....	152,935
United Anaheim Wine Growers' Association.....	237,600
Kohler & Frohling.....	116,374
Matthew Keller.....	100,000
Total.....	606,909

But in addition, many thousand gallons were shipped by other parties. The total amount of wine made in Los Angeles county for the year 1870, as appears from the Surveyor General's Report, was 1,064,000 gallons; being the largest wine growing county in the State, the county of Sonoma being the next largest; which produced in the same year 750,000 gallons. Santa Barbara, 100,002 gallons. San Bernardino, 45,300. San Diego, 2,500 gallons.

VI.

ORANGE CULTURE

IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND CITY.

TO THE stranger and tourist, one of the most refreshing spectacles to be seen in this City and County, are the groves of the orange, lime, and lemon. Perhaps it is a day in February that he has selected to drive through them, and to his pleasant surprise, learn some of the facts of the wealth that here stands arrayed in emerald and golden garniture. All over the gently rolling hills, and far as the eye can see along the far-reaching valley, spreads the green carpet of verdure set with floral gems of every hue. He sees the industrious honey bee coming into these wastes of beauty, and he hears the soft song of birds in the thick foliage—and he feels a sense of surprise that this scene of Spring around him is veritably spread out in the lap of *February!*

Charles Nordhoff, in his spicy and remarkably accurate book on California, just issued from the press—whom many citizens of Los Angeles well remember, says :

“As we drove out from Los Angeles City into the country on a January morning with a friend, we met a farmer coming into town with a market-wagon of produce. It was a cloudless, warm, sunny day, and the plain where we met him was covered with sheep, suckling their lambs; for in January it is already lambing-time here. The farmer's little girl sat on the seat with him, a chubby blue eyed little tot, with her sun-bonnet half hiding her curls, and a shawl which her careful mother had wrapped about her shoulders carelessly flung aside. To me, fresh from the snowy plains and sierras, and with the chill breath of winter still on me, this was a pleasing and novel sight; but the contents of the man's wagon were still more startling to my Northern eyes. He was carrying to market oranges, pumpkins, a lamb, corn, green peas in their pods, sugar-cane, lemons and strawberries. What a mixture of Northern and Southern products! What an odd and wonderful January gathering in a farmer's wagon! Below us, as we looked off a hill-top, lay the suburbs of Los Angeles-City, green with the deep green of orange groves, and golden to the nearer view with their abundant fruit. Twenty-one different kinds of flowers were blooming in the open air, in a friend's garden in the town this January day; among them the tuberose, the jessamine, and the fragrant gillyflower, which is here a perennial. The heliotrope is trained to the piazzas to the height of twenty feet. The vegetable gardens are green as with us in June, and men and boys are gathering the orange crop.”

Before proceeding to lay before the reader the facts and statistical history of the orange culture, its extraordinary profits, etc., in the Southern Coast Counties, most especially Los Angeles, the following letter, written from Anaheim, in the midst of these scenes, by a much traveled and highly cultivated gentleman, cannot fail to be suggestive and instructive. This letter was written to a gentleman in New York.

ANAHEIM, Los Angeles Co., Cal., July 20th, 1872.

You speak of the excessive heat. I do wish you and your family were in California; for a more perfect climate I cannot imagine. You ask me for some account of the climatic differences between some European and American *winter resorts*, and I send you this, hoping that others may benefit by the information, as I might have done, had I known what I now know; and I again repeat with more confidence than ever, that had I come to California instead of going abroad, to-day I should be a well man. Mentone, Nice, and the Rivera generally, are the winter resorts recommended by the faculty, and they are, I believe, the best resorts in Europe; the others being far inferior. Meran, in the Tyrol, is too much shut in by mountains. The sun does not shine on the village until after it has been up for an hour, and a mountain to the southwest causes it to set upon the town at three o'clock in the Winter. There is also a very cold draft that draws up through the pass. Vevey, Clarens and Montreux, on the shore of Lake Geneva, are great resorts for French, German, English and American invalids, and many go there because it is cheaper than elsewhere; but the climate only answers for the few. During the four months I was there, we had no troublesome winds, but occasionally a light breeze. I found the climate of Clarens very soothing to the mucous bronchial membranes, but

generally invalids did poorly there. It was by no means an unfavorable Winter. It is an agreeable, and for those not ailing, a healthy place. There are good hotels, at prices ranging from forty to sixty dollars per month. This account answers for Vevey, Clarens, and Montreux. Pau, in the Pyrenees, is much like Montreux in climate; perhaps two or three degrees warmer, and still more sedative than the places I named on Lake Geneva. It is not stimulating as on the Riviera, although more uniform and with less wind, and is very debilitating to many invalids. Some of my acquaintances, who spent one Winter in Mentone, and did not like the winds, went to Pau the following winter, but returned to Mentone, very much the worse for the experiment. The great objection to going abroad to spend the Winter is the danger which the invalid encounters in the transition from land to sea, and vice versa. My experience among invalids is, that it very frequently results most disastrously, causing them to lose all that they had gained during the whole winter's sojourn abroad. When I went to Europe, and every time I returned, you know how I suffered from that cause; also when crossing the channel from the Continent to England, as well as when I went South.

Of all the Southern places of resort on the Atlantic side, Aiken, (S. C.) and some parts of Florida, are admitted to be the best. Florida has by far too damp a climate, it is not stimulating, but on the contrary very enervating. When I returned from Europe, I did not know where to go. You *then* mentioned Florida; others spoke of Aiken; but my doctor did not like the latter place, telling me that he knew of many who had gone there, and that they did poorly. He advised me to enquire about Nassau, thinking that might be a good place. The following Spring I met many who had spent the Winter in Nassau, and they told me that they would have been much better in almost any other climate than that, and further said that it was very enervating; and to their knowledge no one who passed the Winter there did well. You know what led me to turn my footsteps this way, and the result you know also. Southern California presents a most gloriously invigorating, tonic and stimulating climate, very superior to anything I know of, the air is so pure and so much drier than at Mentone or elsewhere; and although it had those properties, it had a most soothing influence on the mucous membrane—even more so than the climate of Florida, and without the enervating effect of that. It is quite as stimulating as Minnesota. All the leading physicians of the world agree that a tonic, stimulating, dry climate is the best for the great majority of cases suffering from pulmonary diseases or from a lowered vitality. The patient needs a climate in which he can spend most of the day out of doors. In Mentone, and in the towns on the Riviera, the doctors always advise the patients to be in the house one hour before sundown, the changes are so great; and not to go beyond prescribed limits, because the winds are too cold and the draughts severe. In California I have not been troubled in these respects; nor by the doctors, for I have not had to consult one since I have been in the State. As for going out, I have constantly been out evenings. During the past Winter, out of one hundred and fourteen days, I spend one hundred and six in the open air. This was in part of November, December, January and February. Italy generally is a poor climate for the invalid, and the "pure blue Italian skies" are not to be compared to ours; at least with anything west of the Mississippi. One can come to California and spend the Winter as cheaply as in Vevey, Clarens or Montreux, and these places are the cheapest Winter resorts in Europe.

Yours truly, F. S. MILES.

Number of Orange Trees (not including Nurseries) in Los Angeles County, as shown by the Report of the Surveyor General of the State for the years 1870-71, as also for the Counties of Santa Barbara, Kern, San Bernardino and San Diego.

Los Angeles County.....	34,000
Kern.....	53
Santa Barbara.....	1,508
San Bernardino.....	875
San Diego.....	233

Orange trees are most usually first raised in nurseries from the best selected seed, and when three years, even up to four years old, are transplanted during the rainy season into the grounds selected for the orchard. Of these, about 60 are planted to the acre, and will come into bearing at 8 years, increasing in fullness of crop every year thereafter.

YIELD PER TREE.

Orange trees, when ten years old, will yield from eight hundred to one thousand. When fifteen, from twelve hundred to eighteen hundred.

CULTIVATION.

The orange, in order to grow rapidly, and mature finely flavored fruit, should be thoroughly cultivated by deep and substantial plowing, and irrigated through the dry Summer months, every six weeks or two months. Light, loamy soils are best adapted to its growth, containing vegetable mould.

Shipped to San Francisco from January 3d to June 3d, 1872,

There were shipped and sold in the city of San Francisco alone, from January to June, this year, (1872), from the county of Los Angeles, the enormous amount of 4,692,000 oranges, and 601,600 lemons. This was after the home consumption was supplied.

PROFITS OF ORANGE CULTURE.

This amount, 4,692,000, at one cent apiece—less than the San Francisco price, for there they sell for 3 cents—would yield the handsome aggregate of \$93,840. One acre of well-cultivated orange trees of 60 to the acre—at fifteen years old, estimating 1,500 to the tree, would give 90,000 oranges. These at 3 cents apiece, gives the astonishing sum of \$2,700! The orange crop of Los Angeles maintains almost a monopoly in the San Francisco market; because, first, the Southern California oranges come to maturity earlier and are shipped and con-

sumed before those of Mexico and Tahiti, and of other islands can reach the market. Secondly, the Los Angeles oranges take precedence over all others, because they not only arrive in a perfect condition, as if plucked from the orchards, but because they are better flavored.

THE GREAT ORANGE GROVE OF THE CITY.

AN ORNAMENTATION.

Situated on the west side of Alameda street, (along which the Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad runs) and fronting which, stands, in almost the centre of the city, the magnificent orange grove, now about sixteen years old, containing eighteen hundred trees; bearing upon an average 1,500 oranges to the tree; the property of one of Los Angeles' fairest daughters—Miss Francisca Wolfskill. We will leave the reader the pleasant and almost romantic task of making the estimate from data heretofore given in this volume, of the annual income derived from this almost princely inheritance. At this present time Los Angeles oranges are quoted in the San Francisco market at \$55 per thousand. Broad carriage-ways lead through and around the grove, and almost every day may be seen tourists on horseback and handsome coupes and barouches filled with distinguished foreigners and with travelers from all parts of the United States, visiting this golden Hesperides. Here and there rippling streams, (here called *Zanjas*) reflect the shadows of the scene above, while the purple-throated and the Anna hummers dart in and out like streams of green and crimson light athwart the way. Here and there the uncaptive Prince of Song leads forth his multitudinous-noted orchestra, joined by numberless little brown-eyed choristers, whose names are only known to veteran ornithologists. To the South, forming a background to this picture of wealth and beauty, spreads out a vast vineyard immediately adjacent to the orange grove. When the Summer sun has incarnadined the weighty bunches into very pictures of temptation on the one hand, and enriched the citrous fruits on the other, one is not astonished at the acclamations of surprise of the visitor, as he looks up at the tropical scene overhead, and at the flower margined *zanjas* below, in August or September, and draws around him more carefully the foot-ropes, and buttons more closely across his breast his beaver coat, a button or two higher. But to the stranger, this latter fact is what invests the scene he is beholding, with the scientific romance of a prone fact; a something he does not understand. He has seen vineyards and orange groves, doubtless, in all seasons; in many climes; but for the first time he now beholds them—(not alone in this particular spot but throughout all the country, and wherever these trees present the like scene in the five Southern counties), under auspices next to the marvellous. But he returns in December, January and February to find

the scene unchanged, save the vineyard. The same bright humming birds, here and there the familiar-noted mocking bird, the same like unclouded sun caught in the white waxy blooms and poured daintily into the warm atmosphere. "Deliciously strange!" He goes to his hotel and tries to write a letter home about it.

LIMES AND LEMONS.

The number of limes and lemons taken together for the above-mentioned counties for 1871, were :

Santa Barbara.....	1,200
Los Angeles.....	5,700
Kern.....	15
San Bernardino.....	415
San Diego.....	290

These estimates do not include nurseries, in which there are now standing for transplantation, hundreds of thousands of these trees. Both of these fruits are but a fraction less profitable than the orange, and many believe the lemon is equally as remunerative as the orange. A larger number of these trees are planted to the acre—and they are in bloom and fruitage all the year round. The mode of culture is the same as that of the orange. One of our esteemed fellow citizens, characterized for his energy, integrity and industry, and one of the members to the late Baltimore Presidential Convention from Southern California, has gathered and sold from one single lime tree in his grove, limes enough in one year to net him \$50 in gold coin. From a single lemon tree, lemons that netted him \$100. From the aggregate product of five lemon trees fifteen years old, he netted the sum of \$500 in gold for the year 1872; and on the premises of Mr. J. D. Woodworth, a single full-bearing lime tree has yielded a net return of \$100. The lime tree bears two full crops per annum; one crop ripening in January, the other in June. The June crop is more highly flavored. The value of average lime-bearing trees is somewhat difficult to estimate, for the reason that they are blooming and bearing continually, or the year round, though they give two distinctive crops per annum. Twenty-five dollars per tree is considered a fair price. Hundreds of like cases could be cited.

OLIVES.

Santa Barbara.....	34,504
Los Angeles.....	2,000
Kern.....	7
San Bernardino.....	96
San Diego.....	300

It will be seen that Santa Barbara is the banner county in the cultivation of this excellent fruit. This tree of Noah's Dove, and the Athenian Minerva," is a native of Asia, and extensively cultivated in Italy,

France and Spain. In the Baboli gardens behind the Petti Palace, in Florence, they may be seen fifty feet in height with a diameter of eighteen feet. They are usually pruned in Europe, but in some places, bear well without it, as in Corsica and *Southern California*. The fine grove of these trees in the old San Franciscan Mission at San Diego, are loaded with fruit without pruning. There are many varieties, but the kind grown here, are of the larger kind, of the Spanish variety.

PROPAGATION.

It is propagated by layers. These are cut from the parent tree, in January or February, and planted in trenches about a foot apart, and transplanted next year. They should then be planted about ten feet apart. They grow most rapidly in moist bottom lands; but doubtless would yield richer oil if grown on hill sides. In Southern California the fruit ripens in January and February.

YIELD.

A full grown tree will produce upon an average, from fifty to seventy-five gallons of olives, and usually commence bearing in the seventh year; and sometimes trees of six years have been seen to yield from eight to ten gallons of plump, ripe olives.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

The common estimate is ten gallons of fruit to one gallon of oil. The oil sells readily at \$4 50 per gallon. Olives fit for pickles sell at 75 cents per gallon. The objection is often urged against the planting of olive orchards, that they are of very slow growth, and it is commonly believed that ten or twenty years must elapse before the trees will "pay." This is an erroneous notion, as Southern Californians know. In Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego, olive trees will produce fruit enough in the seventh year to defray all previous cost. This can be seen from the following estimate :

Ten acres of land, with 250 trees at a cost of	
\$5 per acre.....	\$50 00
Fencing, etc.....	100 00
Labor of Planting.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$200 00
Interest on \$200 for six years, at one per cent.	
per month.....	\$144 00
	<hr/>
Total expenditure.....	\$344 00

At seven years these two hundred and fifty trees will give one gallon of oil each, which at \$4.50 per gallon gives \$1,125 or \$781 over and above previous cost. From that time onward the pro-

duct increases. The demand for oil is constantly increasing, and every ingenuity is invoked to supply substitutes and vile imitative compounds for the trade. "Pure French Olive Oil" but too often comes upon the table in the shape of chemicalized lard oil, and perhaps for every hundred such gallons, there may be had one gallon of pure oil. This is another of the great horticultural industries of Southern California, now nearly in its infancy, speedily to develop into magnificent proportions, not only to add wealth but beauty to the homes of the industrious.

What Energy, Pluck and Industry will Accomplish.

It is well known that works can be accomplished by combined capital, applied and governed by a master spirit of intelligence, energy and industry, in any State of the Union; but in what other State can so much be accomplished by individual effort as in California, and especially in Southern California. Let us cite a few illustrations. In 1857, L. J. Rose, near San Gabriel, distant some twelve miles in a northeasterly direction from Los Angeles City, purchased a piece of land partly covered with cacti, as unpromising a tract as could well be selected—the undisturbed home of the ground squirrel and the burrowing gopher. He went to work like a man filled with the hope and broad enthusiasm that thrilled the soul of the great British Chancellor (only in another avocation), Lord Erskine, who upon being asked how he could stand up so bravely and defend the arraigned criminal, replied, "I felt my children pulling at my toga, saying, father, give us bread." Now the place is the cynosure of visitors and tourists.

Col. John M. Forney, while on a visit last Summer, (1872), in company with Col. Thomas A Scott of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, to Southern California, made a flying visit to San Gabriel, and the country seats of Mr. Wilson, Col. Kewen and Mr. Rose. He thus speaks of Mr. Rose's place :

"When leaving the embowered home of Mr. Rose, about twelve miles from Los Angeles, we drove one mile to the main road between double rows of orange trees, which shaded not only the carriage road, but a pedestrian way on each side, and on either hand for the whole length, were extended vineyards. Experience has taught us that as the chestnut requires frost to bring it to perfection, we cannot profitably grow oranges in our chestnut groves; but California sets all our experience at defiance. In the valley of the San Gabriel we found ourselves in a grove in which the trees were laden respectively with oranges, lemons, figs, chestnuts, olives, English walnuts, pecan-nuts, peaches, pears, apricots, almonds, etc."

Mr. F. P. F. Temple may be cited as another whose faith in the growth of the city and development of the county led him to build extensively in the former, and purchase largely in the latter. One of the handsomest buildings in the very business centre of the city, (on the ground floor of which is the Bank, conducted by Temple & Work-

man), was recently erected by Mr. Temple, and is equal in its architectural design to nearly any building on Montgomery street, in the city of San Francisco. Here, as in the above case, the honest acquirements of careful industry mark not only financial prudence, but something besides, that will live in the memory of others when he is gone—a quiet but noble indulgence to the poor. Many instances could be mentioned of what pluck, energy and industry have accomplished even from the most straightened circumstances.

WALNUTS.

The first English walnuts were planted in Los Angeles county in 1817. They commenced bearing in six years, the crop increasing every year. In the year 1865, the crop amounted to 9,203 pounds. Previous to 1863, the walnuts used in California were all imported from China and Chili, to the amount of nearly 30,000 pounds annually. The flavor of the walnuts raised in Los Angeles is finer than that of the imported nuts. Near San Gabriel, or the Gabriel Mission, the walnut tree is found of larger size and bearing the best nuts. These trees were set out by the missionaries. Los Angeles county supplies a large demand for walnuts, and as Southern California becomes more settled, walnut trees will be grown more extensively, adding an increased resource of wealth to this delightful portion of the State. The black walnut of the Eastern States grows admirably here, but is not so profitable as the English species. In one of the valleys of Persia, where walnuts are extensively raised, there are four varieties; the Kanak, the Wantu, the Denu, and the Kaghazi; the last of which is the finest nut grown, and is the one now being introduced into Kansas, by Messrs. Rosse and Grant, at Topeka. The nut is about a third or half larger than the English walnut: of an elongated shape, very rich meat, and shell nearly as thin as paper. It is not an unusual thing for a tree from eight to twelve years old, to bear thirty thousand nuts (or 1,200 pounds), worth from thirty-five to fifty cents per pound. They are said to come into bearing quite early. A walnut tree, (English) 14 years old in good bearing, will yield about one hundred pounds of nuts, worth fifteen cents per pound. There is an indigenous walnut growing on the slopes of the Cahuenga mountains, bearing a small but thick-hulled fruit. There is no doubt but that the Persian walnut—the Kaghazi species—would do well here, and quite supplant the thrifty English species. There are many large and magnificent groves of English walnuts not only in the city but in the respective counties of Southern California. This exceedingly remunerative branch of horticulture is attracting almost universal attention. Like the almond, this fruit can be boxed and shipped to all quarters of the world without either loss in weight, or injury to its flavor. One of the most pleasing sights to be seen in and about Los Angeles City is the famous groves of walnut orchards. The

number of trees in each of the following counties, in 1871, were as follows, (nurseries not included) :

Santa Barbara.....	6,070
Los Angeles.....	5,100
Kern.....	100
San Bernardino.....	930
San Diego.....	300

Total, 12,500

Which at 100 pounds to the tree, would amount to 1,225,000 pounds, and at 15 cents per pound, would return the very handsome sum of \$183,750. It may be safely said that there are in the counties of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, and in the others in proportion, double the number of trees as above given, that will come into bearing within the three years next following.

THE ALMOND.

This ranks among the finest and thriftiest of all the nut-bearing trees grown in this State, and is being more and more extensively cultivated in the Southern counties. There are two kinds grown here, the hard and soft-shell. Both grow equally well. But the latter is most extensively cultivated. About one hundred trees are usually planted to the acre, and at three years from planting, come into bearing. By the time the trees are six years old as many as fifteen pounds to the tree may be obtained. Like the walnut, they have an immunity from disease, or the attack of insects. The following will exhibit the yield and value to the acre, and as they are easily cultivated, it must appear that they are very profitable: One acre, 100 trees; At six years, 15 pounds to the tree, 1,500 lbs. At 20 cents per lb., \$300!

For the year 1871, there were the following number of Almond trees (not including nurseries) in the Southern counties, of:

Santa Barbara.....	18,785
Los Angeles.....	630
Kern.....	2
San Bernardino.....	685
San Diego.....	230

Total..... 20,332

Total raised in the State..... 59,478

It will be seen that Santa Barbara takes the lead in the cultivation of this nut also, as the next county in the State, viz. Alameda, having the greatest number, contains but 7,380.

There are many fine bearing Almond trees in Los Angeles county, and large nurseries, from one to three years old. The fruit ripens to perfection, but it has not been until within the last year, that public

attention has been directed to the culture of this tree. The evergreen Orange has been so much more attractive and ornamental, and its fruit accompanied with so little trouble in the preparation for market, that few large groves over three or four years old can be found in the county. There are a few trees in every orchard more to constitute variety than profit. The profit of a good crop of Languedoc Almonds to the acre is very great. Well-cultivated trees yield, at ten years old, 100 lbs.; the San Francisco price is from 18 to 20 cents per lb.; so that one acre of 100 trees at 100 lbs. to the tree, gives us 10,000 lbs to the acre, which at 18 cts. gives the enormous sum of \$1,800! The cost of gathering and marketing must be deducted, as also the hire of labor for tillage, and the cost of sacks for shipment. The expenses are as follows:

Labor for eight months at \$40 per month.....	\$320
Gathering and preparing for market.....	300
One hundred sacks at 16 cts. per sack.....	16
Total expense for one acre.....	<u>\$636</u>

Leaving net, or very nearly net, the sum of \$1,164! It will be seen that few crops can be made to pay better than the Almond.

There are many thousand acres in Los Angeles county admirably adapted to the cultivation of this tree.

OTHER FRUITS.

In addition to the above mentioned fruits, the following list are grown to great perfection—with exception of the Cherry and Plum, which thrive better in the interior valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin: Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Quince, Pear, Apple, Gooseberry, Cranberry, Fig, Citron, Prune, Pomegranate, Strawberry, Blackberry, Mulberry, Raspberry, Chestnuts.

PURELY TROPICAL FRUITS.

Many kinds of the more evanescent tropical fruits and berries can be grown and ripened in Los Angeles county, such as Banannas, Coconut, Pineapple, and the Guava or Mangosteen. The India-rubber tree may be seen growing in the flower-yards in the open air, with great luxuriance and surprising rapidity. This is known to be a purely tropical plant. The experiments made in growing purely tropical fruits of the class above mentioned, have been so exceedingly limited, that as yet the final test has to be made. But when it is borne in mind that a gentleman has raised enough well-ripened coffee berries, upon coffee trees grown in the open air, to supply the wants of his family for one year, it would be surprising if not only that plant, but many others as delicate could not be profitably raised. Some coffee trees are now growing in Los Angeles county, but not yet old enough to bear. One

gentleman, Mr. E. Workman, has two fine Bananna trees in his yard, which will bear heavily this year. He is introducing several varieties of Sea-island fruits. Well-ripened Pineapples, have been gathered in the city, of fine flavor.

VII.

AGRICULTURE.

A CAREFUL examination of the isothermal lines, first established by Alexander Von Humboldt, and since more thoroughly perfected, and a careful comparison of the different communities of mankind, and at the same time the staples of agriculture and horticulture upon which they live, together with a chemical knowledge of the effect of various classes of food, and the effect of the laws of climatology, will find abundant and satisfactory proof for the dominancy and superior intellectuality of certain of those communities, as well as for the effeminacy and downfall of others. The important part which the cultivation of the cereals has performed for some of those communities, is readily traced in the flourishing and dominant condition of the Egyptians, when the great valley of the Nile made the granaries of Egypt nigh unto bursting with the "staff of life."

Trace the isothermal lines, and precisely will it be found that the vast differences of communities of mankind, duly classified, range themselves either on one side or the other of those lines. Not voluntarily, but inexorably. These differences are not any more accidental than those lines themselves. Why are the inhabitants of the north frigid zone not like those of the temperate? The answer is, the difference of their food and the effect of climate. Trace one of these isothermal lines on the map, with the calendar of history thereof. In such line, for instance, will be traced Carthage and Alexandria. History is literally jeweled with the immortal deeds of these communities. Hannibal, the great soldier; Euclid, the immortal philosopher of mathematics; the great Ptolemy, who taught the world to measure into orbits the "Starry Sky," and in most of the Sciences left enduring immortality. Has any isothermal line in the north frigid zone disclosed a Carthage or a Hannibal? A Ptolemy or a Euclid?

History informs us it was the policy of Carthage to encourage the agriculture of the productive region of Byzacium. Their city was thus supplied with the prime necessities of life. They did not grow wheat, barley or oats in Carthage, but these substantial were grown in Byzacium and shipped to Carthage. Carthage grew statesmen, orators,

generals, mathematicians, and soldiers. This Byzacium was the great granary of Carthage, just as the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys are to every city and village in the State for wheat. Religion, also, does it not owe everything to Athanasius, the Alexandrian and Augustin, the Carthaginian? This portion of Southern California falls within the same splendid isothermal line, and it will be but a repetition of history, if in some future decade its glory should attract the avarice of some foreign licentious conqueror. May the day be a great ways off.

CORN AND BARLEY.

The following table, taken from the Surveyor General's Report for 1871, shows the number of acres and the amount raised thereon for that year :

	CORN.		BARLEY.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Santa Barbara.....	20,715	347,500	30,968	619,567
Los Angeles.....	10,200	479,400	9,700	291,000
Kern.....	590	2,360	2,000	50,000
San Bernardino.....	2,600	65,000	6,700	90,000
San Diego.....	300	6,000	1,200	6,000
Total.....	34,405	900,260	50,538	1,056,567

This makes an average of a little over 26 bushels to the acre of corn. But it is well known that in Los Angeles county, in the corn districts of El Monte and Los Nietos, the *average* yield is 80 bushels to the acre. According to the above table, the general average per acre is precisely 47 bushels of corn. When it is known that of the 10,200 acres cultivated in corn in Los Angeles county for 1871, more than half of it did not receive but a single plowing, and that of the shallowest and slovenliest character, the above average yield is astonishing.

There is probably nothing in the county that is more surprising than a well-tilled corn field in Los Nietos, yielding at the rate of from 80 to 100 bushels, and on picked acres as much as 125 bushels have been gathered. It is the greatest corn-growing county in the State, and when the land is cultivated and irrigated in "farmer style," is the most remarkable corn-yielding land in the world. But the aggregate population of the five counties named, aggregates 34,958, and the aggregate amount of corn raised being 899,260 bushels. This gives to each person, *per capita*, more than twenty-five bushels for the year for bread!

POTATOES.

	POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.	
	Acres.	Bushels	Acres.	Bushels.
Los Angeles.....	1,400	120,000	110	8,250
Kern.....	110	5,500	11	660
San Bernardino.....	50	5,000	20	1,500
San Diego.....	75	3,750	10	200
Santa Barbara.....	1,020	3,905	316	3,590

The yield for Los Angeles county, according to the above statistics, would give of Irish potatoes a little over eighty-five bushels to the acre as the general average for the county. But it is well known that as high as 400 bushels have been gathered on a single acre; and it is doubtful if a finer flavored potato can be found in the State, not excepting the celebrated Humboldt. The general average per acre of well cultivated Irish potatoes would be from 130 to 135 bushels.

STOCK AND WOOL GROWING.

It is well known that the portion of Southern California composed of the above mentioned counties, constitute the finest stock and wool-growing region in the State. The high rates of freights, and the great distance from San Francisco, has induced largely to the advancement of this very profitable business. The cheapness of grazing lands, the richness and luxuriance of the native pasturage, and as before stated, the mildness of the climate, so favorable to the thrifty growth and rapid increase of stock, all conspire to invite attention to this enterprise. The cold winters, the obstructing snows, sleets and mud—the necessity of laying in store of grain and hay to meet these emergencies—the stabling and sheds necessary to protect stock, and the train of diseases, concomitant to such conditions, are here wholly unknown. Why then, should not this section be eagerly sought by those that prefer that kind of business? The table following will well illustrate the above remarks and suggestions :

1871.				
	No. of Neat Cattle	No. of Horses.	No. of Sheep.	Pounds of Wool.
Kern.....	59,042	5,618	165,768	814,586
Los Angeles,...	27,000	14,000	572,000	1,570 000
San Bernardino,	11 320	7,200	41,200	98,540
San Diego,.....	19,288	5,634	67,178	150,000
Santa Barbara,..	9,697	5,390	286,968	1,291,306
TOTAL.....	126,347	37,842	1,133,154	3,342,492

HOP CULTURE.

For various well-founded reasons, the cultivation of the hop in Southern California must largely enter the catalogue of productive farm interests. First, the climate is admirably adapted to the cultivation, but especially to the harvesting of the ripened crop. Second, the hops grown in California have very much more resinous lupuline. It is this quality that makes the article so very valuable, whenever found in large proportion. In England, where the climate is very damp, and where there is so much mildew, the fruit is greatly injured and undergoes a certain process of fermentation. Besides, the cloudy

weather and constant fall of rains, fogs and heavy dews, washes out much of the pollen or lupuline, besides discoloring the flower. Moreover, the hops of commerce are necessarily kiln-dried, in which process much of their strength is carried off by evaporation, and a taint of kreosote is more or less imparted to them. Besides, the article of commerce can never compare in strength and flavor with the California hop, for the reason that the invoices do not arrive until long after harvesting, when they lose much of their flavor and not unfrequently are worthless. The county of Los Angeles alone, in 1871, raised nineteen thousand pounds; four hundred and four thousand pounds being the total amount raised in the State for that year. The following will afford some information of the value of this article:

One acre—700 plants, yield 1,100 pounds; at 75 cents per pound, \$82.50. The value of the hop crop of Los Angeles county as above stated, for 1871, amounted to \$14,450. The value of the crop in the whole State amounted to \$299,518.75. Each plant should have two poles, one on either side of the plant, with strings stretched across them to receive and support the vines. The cultivation is as simple as the cultivation of a crop of corn or beans. It is a light and pleasant labor, especially the harvesting. The long, dry Summer and fall months, without rain or blighting fogs, give ample time to prepare the crop for market.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Beans, beets, tobacco, hemp, rye, oats, sorghum, pumpkins, peas, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, celery, okra, and in fact every and all kinds of garden vegetables, including all the melon family, grow to a surprising size and flavor. It is not unusual to see pumpkins weighing 125 pounds, and watermelons from 45 to 75 pounds.

BEE CULTURE.

The first bees ever known in Los Angeles county were introduced by one of its citizens some fifteen years ago, consisting of a single hive, of the Italian species. Since that time, the foot-hills and the surrounding mountains throughout the county have become plentifully stocked from some fugitive swarms escaping from that original hive. It will be remembered by all classical readers, that the famous honey of Sicily, the largest and most fruitful island of the Mediterranean sea, was found near the town of Hybla Major, to the south of Mount Ætna, on a hill of the same name with the town, near which ran the river Simaethus. It lay in a latitude but one or two degrees north of Los Angeles County. The purity and deliciousness of this honey has passed into a proverb—"as sweet as the honey of Hybla." When the stranger and tourist visit the city of San Francisco, among the places of attraction are the city markets, where it is supposed all the productions of the State

and of course the very best of them, may be seen in the stalls; among other things that will attract his attention, are the glass jars with screw-plated tops to them, filled with clear honey, labeled "Los Angeles Mountain Honey." He may possibly inquire, "is that the only place from whence you get honey?" "Oh, no! But this is the purest and most delicate flavored honey that ever comes to this market, and commands the highest price." It is very tempting, and if the observer is fond of that article, he will find abundant suggestion from those glass jars, to be tempted to purchase one of them.

THE GREATEST BEE HIVE IN THE WORLD.

We submit to the reader the description of what is believed to be the greatest bee hive in the world, by one who has seen it and gathered the following data. When it will be borne in mind that only fifteen years have elapsed since Mr. Childs introduced the first hive, it must occur that the bees, as will more fully appear from the statistics of this mammoth hive, themselves proclaim in axiomatic truth, the remarkableness of the climate of the county. "In Los Angeles county, on the eastern slope of the San Fernando range of mountains, and in the immediate vicinity of the Leaming Petroleum Company's oil region, there is the most wonderful collection of wild honey in existence. The hive is located in a rift which penetrates the rock to the depth of probably one hundred and sixty feet. The orifice is thirty feet long and seventeen feet wide; with four passages. This rift was discovered to be the abiding place of a swarm of bees, that is seen to come out in a nearly solid column, one foot in diameter. Certain parties have endeavored to descend to the immense store of honey collected by the bees, but were invariably driven back, and one man lost his life in the effort. Others have, at the expense of much labor and money, built a scaffold one hundred and twenty-five feet high, in hope of reaching a place where they could run a drift into the rock and extract its well-hoarded sweets, but finally ceased their work. Within four years the bees have added not less than fifteen feet of depth to their treasure, as ascertained by actual measurement, and it is thought that at the present time there cannot be less than eight or ten tons of honey in the rock. A gentleman by the name of B. Brophy lives in a cabin not far from the spot, and obtained from the melting of the honey by the sun's heat more than enough for his family requirements. All through that region, stores of wild honey are found in trees, in the rocks, in nearly every place where its industrious manufacturers think, (for they seem to think) that it will be secure. They consume a very small portion, as the climate enables them to keep up operations nearly every day in the year, and flowers of some sort are always in bloom. It must be a very severe season indeed when the little fellows are not seen abroad in vast numbers, busily engaged in their mellifluous work."

The following table, compiled from the Surveyor General's Report for 1871, shows the number of pounds from the counties named:

	Pounds.
Kern.....	6,000
Los Angeles.....	168,000
San Bernardino.....	21,600
San Diego.....	4,500
Santa Barbara.....	10,000
Total.....	210,100

The total amount for the entire State for the same year, was 468,185 pounds. So that the above counties have furnished nearly half of all the honey of the State. The honey of the above-mentioned counties for 1871, at 25 cents per pound, amounts to the sum of \$66,025. The amount for Los Angeles County alone, being \$11,760. There is no easier way to make money than that of "Bee Ranching," in Los Angeles County.

California Farm Productions Compared with the following Western and Eastern States.

The following Table shows the average yield of farm products per acre for the years 1868, '69, '70 and '71:

	Corn.....	Wheat.....	Rye.....	Oats	Barley.....	Buckwheat.	Potatoes...
CALIFORNIA.....	40.	17.	27.6	36.9	27.5	23.1	129.
Kansas.....	33.6	16.2	21.4	32.5	24.8	17.9	109.
Minnesota.....	33.2	14.4	18.4	35.	25.1	19.4	110.
Michigan	32.8	13.9	16.5	33.7	23.9	17.3	103.
Illinois.....	32.7	11.7	16.2	31.9	23.	16.1	79.
Ohio.....	35.4	14.	14.2	31.9	24.4	15.1	90.
New York.....	31.7	15.4	14.8	33.1	23.1	20.4	103.

When it is borne in mind that the above table includes *four years* of scanty rain-fall—especially 1869 and 1870—the showing is indeed attractive, when all the other advantages are taken into consideration.



VIII.

RAILROADS.

HERE are more than 1,000 miles of Railroad in active operation in the State of California:

The Sacramento Valley R. R.—From Sacramento City to Folsom, 22 miles. Completed in 1857.

The Sacramento Valley and Placer-ville R. R.—From Folsom to Shingle Springs, 26 miles. Completed in 1865.

The California Northern R. R.—From Marysville to Oroville, 26 miles.

The San Francisco and San Jose R. R.—Now extended from San Jose to Gilroy, and being constructed to Santa Cruz. This is a Coast line, and is now finished to Salinas City, the capital of Monterey County.

The Central Pacific R. R.—From San Francisco to Ogden, 880 miles, where it connects with the Union Pacific.

The California Pacific R. R.—From Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles. The Davisville and Marysville branch to the latter place is fifty miles and the Napa Valley branch from the junction above Vallejo, 33 miles to Calistoga.

The California and Oregon R. R.—Starts from Roseville junction, 18 miles above Sacramento City, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and is completed to Red Bluff, 115 miles. This is the Overland road from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, and which will very soon be completed.

The North Pacific R. R. of California.—This road connects San Francisco with Cloverdale, in the upper portion of the Russian River Valley, to which place it is now completed—a distance of 64 miles from San Pablo Bay, 98 miles from San Francisco, by which it is connected with San Francisco by ferry boats. This road is intended to terminate at Eureka, on Humboldt Bay.

The San Joaquin Valley Rail Roads embrace the Stockton and Copperop-

olis road, now completed to Milton, in the foot-hills of the Sierras, 48 miles; the Stockton and Visalia road, now completed from Stockton to Bakersfield, near the latter place, a distance of 200 miles.

The San Pedro and Los Angeles R. R.—This road connects the Port of Wilmington with Los Angeles City, and is 21 miles long.

The Pittsburg and Black Diamond R. R. are roads of 14 miles, used to bring coal from Mount Diablo to Suisun Bay.

The San Rafael and San Quentin R. R.—This road connects San Rafael with the ferry to San Francisco, and is 3½ miles long. There are quite a number of projected roads, some of which are now in process of completion. Those pertaining to Los Angeles County will be more minutely noticed hereafter.

Distance from New York to San Francisco via Union Pacific and Central Pacific R. R., 3,318 miles.

Distance from Chicago to San Francisco via Union and Central Pacific R. R., 2,405 miles.

From San Francisco to San Pedro, or Wilmington harbor, by sea, 373 miles.

From San Francisco to San Diego, 456 miles.

From San Francisco to Panama, 3,280 miles.

From San Francisco via Panama to N. Y., 5,248 miles.

From San Francisco to Santa Barbara, overland, 358 miles.

From San Francisco to Los Angeles, overland, 488 miles.

From San Francisco to Sacramento, the capital, 90 miles.

The following table shows the distances from Los Angeles to the chief town in each of the counties of Kern, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino and San Diego:

From Los Angeles City to.....	San Diego, 130 miles
“ “ “ to.....	Santa Barbara, 120 “
“ “ “ to.....	San Bernardino, 60 “
“ “ “ to.....	Havilah, Kern County, 185 “

IX.

POPULATION.

THE population of the State in 1871 was 600,000.

Of Kern, organized in 1866.....	2,300
Los Angeles	16,000
San Bernardino.....	7,200
San Diego.....	4,500
Santa Barbara.....	9,000
Total.....	39,000

One year, however, has vastly increased the population ; and it is safe to say, that Los Angeles County at the close of 1872 numbers 20,000 inhabitants, while the other counties have received like accessions for the same period of time.

THE STIMULUS TO IMMIGRATION.

The fact that the Southern Pacific Railroad—now merged in the Central Pacific Road—has determined and fixed the great Southern main trunk road from San Francisco via Stockton, via Kern County, through Los Angeles City, to connect at Fort Yuma with the Texas Pacific Railroad, together with the rapid extension of the Central Pacific's Coast Line Road, now completed to Salinas City, in Monterey County, to connect with Santa Barbara and thence with Los Angeles, has awakened an unparalleled interest, not only among the people of the Pacific slope, but the watchful and enterprising people of the Atlantic States, and many portions of Europe, as well. Within three years, three avenues of communication will be completed from Los Angeles city to San Francisco, there connecting with every city in the State, Oregon and Nevada. Within five years, Los Angeles will be in connection with all the Southern railroad system of the United States through the Texas Pacific, and also will have connection with the Denver and Colorado road, now being pushed on to completion towards El Paso. When it is remembered that the vast area of territory composed of Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Indian Territory and Montana, constitute an area of one-third of the United States, which must be dependent upon the counties of Southern California for tropical and semi-tropical fruits and nuts, it will be seen that their culture could not fully supply both the home consumption and that also of these States and territories, not to mention any others.

CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION.

It would at once occur to every thinking reader, that the population of all California must be one characterized for energy and progression. Those who have heretofore come to all portions of the State, before the completion of the trans-continental railroad, were those of determined resolution. And the same may be said of those who still come, with a view of making it a home. The population, then, is almost cosmopolitan, with the exception of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego, where a large Spanish element exists. People of all nationalities may be found side by side engaged in the business of life, under a code of broad, excellent, and wholesome laws. In such communities, the growth of prejudices so common to the communities of a single nationality, are here (if existing at all) reduced to so small a scale as scarcely to attract attention. Capability, honesty, energy and perseverance are the essential qualities. The prejudice of race—(we mean white race)—of religion, and of those many narrow provincial ideas, which, despite even elegant culture, more or less find influence in older societies, here, happily, are not stumbling blocks in the true progress of the advancement of the people toward a higher civilization and prosperity.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

Under the new Civil Code of California two classes of persons may provide homesteads exempt from execution, except in the following instances:

1. In satisfaction of judgments obtained before the "Declaration of Homestead" was filed for record, and which constitute liens upon the land out of which the homestead is carved;

2. On debts secured by mechanics', laborers' or vendors' liens on the land;

3. On debts secured by mortgages upon the land, executed and acknowledged by the husband and wife, or an unmarried claimant;

4. On debts secured by mortgage on the land, executed and recorded before the "Declaration of Homestead" was filed for record.

Homesteads may be selected and claimed:

1. Of not exceeding five thousand dollars in value by any head of a family;

2. Of not exceeding one thousand dollars in value by any other person. "Head of a family" includes 1, the husband; 2, the wife; 3, every person who has residing on the premises with him or her and under his or her care and maintenance:

First—His or her minor child, or the minor child of his or her deceased wife or husband;

Second—A minor brother or sister, or the minor child of a deceased brother or sister;

Third—A father, mother, grandfather or grandmother;

Fourth—The father, mother, grandfather or grandmother of a deceased husband or wife;

Fifth—An unmarried sister, or any other of the relatives mentioned in this section who have attained the age of majority and are unable to take care of or support themselves.

HOMESTEAD FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Any person, *other than the head of a family*, in the selection of a homestead, must execute and acknowledge, in the same manner as a grant of real property is acknowledged, a "Declaration of Homestead." The declaration must state that the person making it is residing on the land, and claims it as a homestead; a description of the land; an estimate of its actual cash value. From and after the time the declaration is filed for record, the land described therein is a homestead.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.

1st. Chairs, tables, desks and books, to the value of \$200. 2d. Household, table and kitchen furniture, one sewing machine, stove furniture and one stove, wearing apparel, beds, bedding, bedsteads, provisions for three months, and two cows and calves and food for them for one month. 3d. Farming utensils, two oxen or two horses or two mules, and their harness, four cows with their calves, five head of hogs, two dozen fowls, one cart or wagon, and food for animals and fowls for one month; all seed necessary to sow ensuing crop, not exceeding in value two hundred dollars. 4th. Tools of a mechanic or artisan necessary to carry on his trade, the seal and records of a Notary Public; instruments and chests of a surgeon, physician surveyor or dentist necessary to the exercise of their profession, with their scientific and professional libraries; the law libraries of attorneys and counsellors, of ministers of the gospel, editors, school teachers and professors of music, also the musical instruments of professors of music. 5th. The cabin or dwelling of a miner, not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars, and the necessary implements to carry on the business, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, and two horses, mules or oxen with their harness, and food for one month, and his mining claim actually worked by him, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars. 6th. Two oxen, two horses or two mules and their harness, and one cart or wagon, dray or truck, hack or carriage, by the use of which a drayman, cartman, truckman, hackman or peddler, or other laborer earns his living, and one horse, with vehicle and harness, or other equipments used by a physician, surgeon, or minister of the gospel, with food for such animal for one month. The earnings of the judgment debtor, for his personal services, rendered at any time within thirty days next preceding the levy, execution, or levy of attachment, when it appears by the debtor's affidavit or otherwise, that such earnings are necessary for the use of the family residing in this State, supported wholly or in part by his labor. The shares held by a member of a Homestead Association, duly incorporated, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, if the person holding the shares is not the owner of a homestead under the laws of this State. All the nautical instruments and wearing apparel of any master, officer, or seaman on any steamer or other vessel.

It will be seen, then, that the laws of California are humane and liberal, in thus providing that the reverses of fortune shall not utterly

distress those who may have had precaution at least to avail themselves of its provisions.

LAW OF DESCENT.

1. If the decedent leaves a surviving husband or wife, and only one child, or the lawful issue of one child, in equal shares to the surviving husband, or wife and child, or issue of such child. If the decedent leaves a surviving husband or wife, and more than one child living, or one child living, and the lawful issue of one or more deceased children, one-third to the surviving husband or wife, and the remainder in equal shares to his children, and to the lawful issue of any deceased child, by right of representation. If there be no child of the decedent living at his death, the remainder goes to all of his lineal descendants; and if all the descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the decedent they share equally, otherwise they take according to the right of representation;

2. If the decedent leaves no issue, the estate goes in equal shares to the surviving husband or wife, and to the decedent's father. If there be no father, then one-half goes in equal shares to the brothers and sisters of the decedent, and to the children of any deceased brother or sister, by right of representation; if he leaves a mother also, she takes an equal share with the brothers and sisters. If decedent leaves no issue, nor husband, nor wife, the estate must go to his father;

3. If there be no issue, nor husband, nor wife, nor father, then in equal shares to the brothers and sisters of the decedent, and to the children of any deceased brother or sister, by right of representation; if a mother survives, she takes an equal share with the brothers and sisters;

4. If the decedent leaves no issue, nor husband, nor wife, nor father, and no brother, nor sister is living at the time of his death, the estate goes to his mother, to the exclusion of the issue, if any, of deceased brothers or sisters;

5. If the decedent leaves a surviving husband or wife, and no issue, and no father, nor mother, nor brother, nor sister, the whole estate goes to the surviving husband or wife;

6. If the decedent leaves no issue, nor husband, nor wife, and no father, nor mother, nor brother, nor sister, the estate must go to the next of kin in equal degree, excepting that when there are two or more collateral kindred, in equal degree, but claiming through different ancestors, those who claimed through the nearest ancestors must be preferred to those claiming through an ancestor more remote; however:

7. If the decedent leaves several children, or one child and the issue of one or more other children, and any such surviving child dies under age, and not having been married, all the estate that came to the deceased child by inheritance from such decedent descends in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of any such other children who are dead, by right of representation;

8. If at the death of such child, who dies under age, not having been married, all the other children of his parents are also dead, and any of them have left issue, the estate that came to such child by inheritance from his parent, descends to the issue of all other children of the same parent; and if all the issue are in the same degree of kindred to the child, they share the estate equally, otherwise they take according to the right of representation;

9. If the decedent leaves no husband, wife, or kindred, the estate escheats to the State, for the support of common schools. The provis-

ions of the preceding sections as to the inheritance of the husband and wife from each other, apply only to the separate property of the decedents.

Upon the death of the wife, the entire community property, without administration, belongs to the surviving husband, if he shall not have abandoned and lived separate and apart from her; but if the husband shall have abandoned his wife, and lived separate and apart from her, the half of the community property, subject to the payment of the debts chargeable to it, is at her testamentary disposition, and in the absence of such disposition, goes to her descendants or heirs at law, exclusive of her husband.

Upon the death of the husband, one-half of the community property goes to the surviving wife, and the other half is subject to the testamentary disposition of the husband, and in the absence of such disposition, goes to his descendants, equally, if such descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the decedent; otherwise, according to the right of representation; and in the absence of both such disposition and such descendants, is subject to distribution in the same manner as the separate property of the husband. In case of the dissolution of the community by the death of the husband, the entire community property is equally subject to his debts, the family allowance, and the charges and expenses of administration.

The Civil Code further provides:

SEC. 161. A husband and wife may hold property as joint tenants, tenants in common, or as community property.

SEC. 162. All property of the wife, owned by her before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, bequest, devise, or descent, with the rents, issues and profits thereof, is her separate property. The wife may, without the consent of her husband, convey her separate property.

SEC. 163. All property owned by the husband before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, bequest, devise, or descent, with the rents issues, and profits thereof, is his separate property.

SEC. 164. All other property acquired after marriage, by either husband or wife, or both, is community property.

And by the provisions of

SEC. 170. The separate property of the husband is not liable for the debts of the wife contracted before the marriage.

SEC. 171. The separate property of the wife is not liable for the debts of her husband, but is liable for her own debts, contracted before or after marriage.

By another provision of the Civil Code, in behalf of married women, her separate personal property may be recorded by her in her own name, as follows:

SEC. 165. A full and complete inventory of the separate personal property of the wife may be made out and signed by her, acknowledged or proved in the manner required by law for the acknowledgment or proof of a grant of real property by an unmarried woman, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of the County in which the parties reside.

SEC. 166. The filing of the inventory in the Recorder's office is notice and primary evidence of the title of the wife.

MINORS.

SEC. 25. Minors are: 1. Males under twenty-one years of age; 2. Females under eighteen years of age.

SEC. 27. All other persons are adults.

SEC. 28. The marriage of minors changes their status from minors to adults.

X.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

SEC. 1083 of the Political Code provides:

Every male citizen of the United States who shall have been a resident of the State six months next preceding the election, and of the precinct in which he claims his vote thirty days, and whose name is enrolled on the Great Register of such County, is a qualified elector thereof.

XI.

LEGAL PRACTICE.

PLEADING in this State is governed by the new Codes, as follows:

The Civil Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Penal Code, and the Political Code. These Codes went into force on the first day of January, 1873, and are similar to the New York Codes.

RATE OF INTEREST.

SEC. 1917 of the Civil Code prescribes.

Under an obligation to pay interest, no rate being specified, interest is payable at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and in like proportion for a larger or shorter time; but in the computation of interest for less than a year, three hundred and sixty days are deemed to constitute a year.

SEC. 1918. Parties may agree in writing for the payment of any rate of interest, and it shall be allowed, according to the terms of the agreement, until the entry of judgment.

SEC. 1919. The parties may, in any contract in writing whereby any debt is secured to be paid, agree that if the interest on such debt is not punctually paid, it shall become a part of the principal, and thereafter bear the same rate of interest as the principal debt.

SEC. 1920. No judgment in any Court of this State shall draw interest at a rate to exceed seven per cent. per annum. Interest must not be compounded in any manner or form on a judgment.

PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURE.

By a special Act of the Legislature at its last session of 1871-2, the farmers of Los Angeles and San Diego counties are protected from the trespass of animals upon their lands. This Act was passed to supply the want of poor farmers, and save the cost of fencing in their lands. It has been found to work well, both for the farmer and the large stock-owner. The same act is in force in many other counties throughout the State.



XII.

LOS ANGELES CITY.

THE City of Los Angeles is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley on the river of the same name. In fact, the river runs through it and furnishes water for irrigation and domestic purposes. It originally contained sixteen square leagues of land, but was finally reduced, by a decree of the Board of Land Commissioners created by an Act of Congress to settle land claims in California, to four square leagues, or 17,172.37 acres. The population is now estimated at about ten thousand, and rapidly increasing. It was one of the independent towns, altogether separate from the Missions and Presidios, formed by the Spanish or Creole soldiers discharged from service, who married among the natives and settled the place. It is now the seventh largest city in the State.

LOS ANGELES CITY NOW.

Literally interpreted it means Our Lady, Queen of the Angels—*Nuestra Senora, Reina de Los Angeles*. It is stated in Grecian mythology that there was a garden at the foot of Mount Bermion in which grew, spontaneously, roses of sixty petals to the flower, and of extraordinary fragrance, and that this natural luxuriance led Midas to establish there a great garden with fountains and flowers. So, the Spanish soldier, casting his eyes over the valley that lay at the foot of the blue mountains, with its river, flashing like a stream of silver

through the then untrodden fields of "deep-hued verdure," gemmed with its endless flowers, realized the tender possibility which nearly one hundred years afterwards was to crystalize into the soldiers' dream of civilization, and home, sweet home! So in the fervor of a poetic enthusiasm—he drew from his memory that beautiful phrase, *Our Lady, Queen of the Angels*, which he abbreviated to the shorter phrase, *Los Angeles*. Long since, Providence has responded to the prophetic wish of the soldier, and a more beautiful garden than ever bloomed at the foot of *Bermion* now gives to the wings of every ocean breeze, and to the sunlight of every new day, the perfumes of flowers of almost every clime beneath the sun, and a beauty of endless variety, capable of pleasing the most exacting and prosaical.

A German writer of much ability, having visited *Los Angeles*, says of it in his work on *America*, as follows:

"I could wish no better home for myself and friends than such a one as noble, sensible men could here make for themselves. Nature has preserved here in its workings and phenomena, that medium between too much and too little, which was one of the great conditions of high civilization in the classic regions of ancient times. Indeed, when we seek in other lands for places like *Los Angeles*, and Southern California generally, we must turn our eyes to the *Levant*. In the *United States* there are no kindred spots."

HORTICULTURAL FARMS AND IRRIGATION.

A very large portion of the city is under a high state of cultivation. These horticultural farms are of various sizes, but more usually of ten and thirty-five acre tracts. The larger portion, and all the business part, is situated on the West side of the river, and is admirably sheltered from the winds by a range of over-looking hills trending westerly toward the Sea. It is in this city that the famous orange groves of California are mainly situated, but the fine groves some ten miles distant, near the foot of the Mountains at the *San Gabriel Mission*, and its vicinity, demonstrate that there is a large area there equally well adapted for the growth of the orange, lemon, lime and citron. There are about forty miles of aqueducts or ditches declared and dedicated to the public use for purposes of irrigation, conveying the water from the *Los Angeles* river and distributing it over the municipal limits. In addition to these public artificial water courses, there are about the same number of miles of private canals constructed by owners of lands which tap the main *sanzas* or ditches, and thus diffuse the water over the private grounds.

CITY WATER OVERSEER.

The Mayor and Common Council appoint an officer, whose term of office is at the pleasure of the Council, called the *Water Overseer*, whose duty it is, in connection with his deputies, to take charge of all

the public canals in the city, to keep them in perfect condition, to attend punctually at his office at certain hours, to sell water to irrigators on the days of the month previously fixed by an Ordinance of the Council. The prices of water are occasionally modified, and always fixed at rates not higher than absolutely necessary to pay the expenses of keeping the system in order. A similar system prevails in the Townships in the respective Counties throughout the State where irrigation is resorted to. In addition to this system, there are many large incorporated companies which have opened some very extensive canals, capable of irrigating thousands of acres in a single body. One such company has established a flourishing village in San Bernardino County, called Riverside.

THE LOS ANGELES CITY WATER COMPANY.

In the year 1868 a company was duly incorporated under the laws of the State for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants of the City with pure, fresh water for domestic purposes. This company, at great expense, have brought water round the foot-hills, distant some seven miles, from what are known as Crystal Springs, into a vast lake constructed in the Northern part of the City, and from thence conducted by cast-iron main pipes through all the principal streets of the City. So great is the elevation of this reservoir that water is thrown from a hydrant over the cupola of the Court House, one of the tallest buildings in the City. The flower-gardens and front yards are made perpetually verdant and beautiful by sprinkling them in the evening by means of rubber hose attached to the hydrants of these pipes. The supply for these purposes is ample for a very large city.

LOS ANGELES CITY GAS COMPANY.

In 1866, the Common Council granted a franchise for the purpose of furnishing the city with gas. Soon after the grant was made a company was duly incorporated, and established extensive works. This Company is enabled to furnish gas at very reasonable rates, as it is chiefly generated from asphaltum, which is obtained in inexhaustible quantities a few miles distant from the works.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

St. Vincent's College, located in a pleasant, retired part of the city, is a commodious three story brick building, surrounded with beautifully ornamented grounds. It was founded by the Fathers of Mission St. Vincent de Paul, and is in a flourishing condition. The school of the Sisters of Charity, for females and female orphans, is largely attended by both day and boarding pupils. The large grounds surrounding this extensive building are elaborately cultivated in a great variety of horticultural trees and rare flowering shrubs, making it one of the

most ornamental spots in the city. The school of the Christian Brothers, under the direction of the Franciscans is a Charity School. The Lawlor Institute, both for males and females, is a private establishment of very excellent grade, and largely attended. The very excellent private school conducted by Miss Anne W. Chapman and Miss Josephine Cole, professional teachers of children and young ladies, is also well patronized. This school will inevitably take a very high rank, as the utmost care and attention is devoted to the moral culture and lady deportment of the pupils. It is exclusively a female school, and it is an honor to the city. There are also many private schools, where French, German and Spanish, as well as English, are taught. Besides these, there are eight Public Schools, regulated by a City Board of School Trustees. Under a recent Act of the Legislature, this Board was authorized to construct a large central school building at a cost of \$20,000, which has just been completed, to accommodate eight of the Public Schools. The Public School system of California is one of the best in the United States, and the administration of the system is highly satisfactory.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A Public Library Association has recently been established, and two large rooms have been elegantly fitted up in Governor Downey's Block, on Main street. Within a very few years this institution will have become one of the chief attractions of this growing and beautiful city. It has been inaugurated under the most favorable auspices, and the energy and business capacity of the present Board of Trustees is itself a guaranty of success, as large donations of books and funds have already accumulated in their hands. One thousand additional volumes have just been ordered.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

There is a County Hospital, managed by the Sisters of Charity, and a Maison de Sanite of the French Benevolent Society, both located in the city.

PRIVATE SOCIETIES.

There are five Masonic Lodges, one U. O. R. M., one I. O. G. T., one Encampment C. of R. C., and five Lodges of I. O. O. F., one A. I. O. K. S. B. Lodge, St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Hebrew Benevolent Society, French Benevolent Society, Turnverein Germania, one Sportsman's Club, Los Angeles Social Club, and one Fire Company. The three latter, of course, are not secret societies.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The Catholics have the largest number of communicants. That denomination is now erecting a very large Cathedral on Main street. The

Episcopalians have a church building, as also the Methodists and Congregationalists. There are other denominations, but as yet not in force strong enough to erect churches, except the Jews, who have just completed a very handsome synagogue, and the German Reformed Church which has a building in process of construction.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

There has been established by an Act of the Legislature, a State University, in order to devote to the largest purposes of education the benefaction made to the State of California under and by the provisions of an Act of Congress, passed July 2d, 1862, entitled an Act donating land to the several States and Territories, which may provide Colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Act further provided, that the University should have for its design, to provide instruction and complete education in all the departments of science, literature, art, industrial and professional pursuits, and general education, and also special courses of instruction for the professions of agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining, military science, civil engineering, law, medicine and commerce, and shall consist of various colleges:

First—Colleges of Arts.

Second—A College of Letters.

Third—Such professional and other Colleges as may be added thereto or connected therewith. This University is the crowning glory of the educational system of California. It makes education, leading toward industrial pursuits through the application of science, to the culture of the various productions, the development of mineral wealth, and manufactures, *forever free*; not only to young men, but young ladies as well. It has competitive scholarships which are alike open to all.

BRANCHES OF BUSINESS.

The following branches of industry are carried on in the City of Los Angeles:

STORES.—Furniture, 7; groceries, 30; paints, sash, blinds, glass, 3; cigars, 15; stationery and fancy goods, 7; jewelry shops, 6; wholesale dry goods, 3; hardware, 4; dry goods, boots and clothing, 14; hatter, 1; wholesale grocery and dry goods, 3; drug stores, 4; wholesale liquor, 4; crockery, 3; pictures and frames, 3.

SHOPS.—Boot and shoemaker, 18; tailor, 8; butcher, 9; barber, 12; gunsmith, 2; blacksmith, 10; saddler and harness, 11; saloons, 20.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.—Foundry, 1; machine shop, 1; planing mills, 2; woolen factory, 1; flouring mills, 2; brick yards, 3; distilleries, 3; photograph galleries, 3; carriage and wagon manufactories, 6; confectionaries, 3; marble works, 1; soap manufactory, 1; ice manufactory, 1; brewery 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Livery and feed stables, 10; fruit dealers, 8; artesian well borers, 2; importers of hair, 3; nurseries of semi-tropical fruit trees, 8; ornamental trees, 3; hotels, 5; boarding houses, 10; restaurants, 6, lumber yards, 4; banks, 2; daily newspapers, 2—weekly, 3—semi-weekly, (Spanish) 1.

PROFESSIONS.—Physicians, 18; music teachers, 8; real estate agents, 10; architects, 5; surveyors, 10; attorneys, 36; sabbath schools, 4.

TRADES.—Tinners, 5; bricklayers, 40; carpenters and builders, 175; upholsterers, 7; distillers, 5; house and carriage painters, 10; fire insurance agents, 6; plasterers, 40; dress makers and milliners, 12; coaches and hacks, 12; match manufactory, 1; soda works, 1; salt works, 1; cigar manufactories, 2; silk cocooneries, 2; dairy establishments, 2.

RECENT RAILROAD PROJECTION.

On the fifth day of November, 1872, the County of Los Angeles voted a subsidy of five per cent. on the entire valuation of the property in the county, which was \$10,700,000, amounting to \$385,000, (after deducting \$150,000 of stock then held by the County in the Los Angeles and San Pedro R. R., and the transfer of \$75,000 of stock then held by the City of Los Angeles in said road,) making a full subsidy of \$460,000 to the Southern Pacific Railroad, on condition that said corporation should construct within the County fifty miles of its main trunk road, leading from San Francisco via Visalia, through San Bernardino, to connect with the Texas Pacific at Fort Yuma, and said fifty miles to be completed within fifteen months from the announcement by the Board of Supervisors of a vote in favor of the proposition. And in addition to the fifty miles, the Company are to construct a branch road from Los Angeles City to the City of Anaheim, a distance of thirty miles, and the said branch road to be commenced within *three months* after the completion of the fifty miles, and that the same shall be completed within two years from the time of commencement. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent., and payable in twenty years. Preparations are inaugurated by the Company, and work will begin in the month of February, 1873. Thus it will be seen that the City of Los Angeles will soon be a grand Railroad center of all that immense ramification of the entire Southern department of the Railroad System of the State of California, Arizona, Texas Pacific, and connecting trunks of roads leading into the Republic of Mexico. A rapid development is fast crowding upon the favored city located only 21 miles from a port of entry, which the Government seems determined to make a first-class port by liberal and judicious appropriations in completing the Breakwater at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON.

THE TOWN AND HARBOR.

In 1851, the entire transportation between Los Angeles City and San Pedro, as the town and harbor were then called, was done by three six-

mule teams, assisted by a few ox-carts, and these were, at that time, more than sufficient to transact the business. The vessels doing the carrying trade along the coast, landed the freight with their own small boats. A single four-horse team, known as "the Stage," conveyed passengers to and from Los Angeles, and when over-crowded, the never-failing ox-cart was invoked. In 1858, in consequence of a violent storm, San Pedro was abandoned as a point for shipping, and wharves and commodious warehouses were established at Wilmington. A small steamer called the Clara was purchased, and for several years was used to transport passengers and freight between the anchorage and Wilmington. In 1861, as many as 6,000 head of cattle were slaughtered for their hides and tallow alone at this place. In 1861 and 1862, the U. S. Quartermaster's Depot was established here, and during the war about seven regiments of volunteers and regulars were quartered in extensive barracks. Business vastly increased since the days of '51; so much so, that in '62 one person alone had as many as thirty-five mule-teams engaged in the business of transportation to and from the port. In 1867, after much opposition, the Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad was voted a subsidy and speedily built. Within two years after its completion, the assessed valuation of property was very nearly doubled, and the saving in freight was not less than about \$150,000 to the county. In 1851, transportation from Los Angeles to San Pedro was twenty dollars per ton; reduced now to five; and in some instances—as grain—to two and a half. Fare, in the old-fashioned so-called "Stage" of 1851, was seven dollars from San Pedro to Los Angeles, twenty-four miles; now, one dollar; and from San Francisco to Wilmington, by steamer, fifteen dollars. The tonnage in 1851 was two thousand tons; in 1872, sixty thousand. The passage, per individual, in 1851, from San Pedro to San Francisco was, by steam tug and river boat, fifty five dollars in gold! The prosperity of Southern California has been greatly retarded by the steamship monopoly which does the carrying trade from San Diego to San Francisco. The harbor of Wilmington has capacity for the anchorage of a large fleet of merchant marine, and the only trouble is in crossing the bar. This difficulty, however, owing mainly to the indefatigable exertions of the Hon. B. D. Wilson and General P. Banning, is rapidly being overcome through the appropriations made by Congress. In 1871, there was appropriated \$200,000; in 1872, \$75,000; and in 1873, \$150,000. There is now on hand the sum of \$180,000 for the completion of the breakwater, now rapidly progressing under the direct supervision of officers of the Engineer corps of the Government. In 1858 there was neither house nor inhabitant at what is now known as Wilmington. The population of the town numbers one thousand; and will soon become a very considerable place. A telegraph line is in operation between the town and Los Angeles city. The trains for several miles, as they approach the

city of Los Angeles, afford a most picturesque view of the semi-tropical groves on either side, and the fresh grassy lawns in front of the white cottages look as if the sweet May still lay upon the earth, let the season be what it may.



XIII.

GROWING TOWNS IN THE COUNTY.

SAN GABRIEL, El Monte, Gallatin, Compton, Wilmington, San Juan Capistrano and Anaheim, are all growing towns, and the latter place deserves special attention. Sixteen years ago, the spot on which this beautiful town has been built was an arid plain. To-day it is a landscape of beauty and a treasure to the occupants. The town was laid out in 1857, upon a tract of land of 1,265 acres, costing at the rate of \$2 per acre. It was divided up into fifty lots of twenty acres each, and with streets between. In the center a certain space was reserved on which to erect business houses. A canal was surveyed and opened from the Santa Ana river, some seven miles long, to bring water for purposes of irrigation and domestic use. The lots for business purposes, with the exception of ten or twelve reserved for public use, and the twenty-acre tracts, were sold to thrifty Germans who immediately planted them out in grape vines and various fruit and ornamental trees, and fenced them with a live fence of willows, sycamores, and poplars. The stranger feels a sense of surprise steal over him, as he beholds the stately trees along the streets and on every side, the richest profusion of fruits and flowers blooming and ripening all the year round in these twenty-acre gardens—each of which is now a home of comfort and a resource of wealth. That beautiful passage of Amos—ix, 13—is here nearly realized as a fact :

“Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that the ploughman shall overtake the reaper, and the tender of grapes him that soweth seed; and the mountains shall drop sweet wine.”

The contrast in a day of December or January (with the Atlantic States) is as great as Spring and Winter ; there the “sluggard will not plow by reason of the cold.” In Gallatin, and El Monte, and San Gabriel, the same like scene of verdure and prosperity is presented. The great Temescal tin mine is only twenty miles from Anaheim. It has two harbors, or landings, about eight miles distant, and twelve miles from the Coast-range Mountains. A quarry of marble has been

found ten miles from the town, and a bed of bituminous coal. There are vast areas of the finest lands in the County surrounding this town, susceptible of the like culture, with irrigating facilities. It has a Post and telegraph office, schools and churches, good hotels, and the Daily Los Angeles and San Diego Stage Line runs through it. Its wines form a very large portion of the wine shipment of the County, and special shipments have given them a notable character in New York City, New Orleans, and in portions of Europe. This flourishing town is thirty miles south-east from Los Angeles City.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.

Is thirty miles distant from Anaheim, near the coast, in the direction of San Diego. So peculiar is the configuration of hill, dale, mountain and ocean surrounding this town, that from actual experience no hesitancy is felt in declaring that its climate is different from every other spot between Point Conception and San Diego. Here, in this small, obscure town, is a climatic condition that almost baffles description. No tables have been kept of the temperature, but of all the *spots* or localities—between the points mentioned—no more equable or genial climate can be found for either the well or indisposed.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO SPRINGS.

These Springs are twelve miles from the Old Mission or town of San Juan Capistrano, on the stage road to San Diego. It will necessarily become a great watering resort for Southern California. They vary in temperature from nearly ice-cold, to hot springs ranging from 90° to 130°. The Springs are very abundant in the flow of water, some of them as soft as rainwater. They are very pleasantly located; the ravines and canyons are covered with a thick growth of trees and low shrubbery, affording pleasant walks and drives. They possess astonishing curative powers—both the hot and cold—and are in immediate proximity to each other.

SEA-SIDE WATERING PLACES.

The most delightful sea-side watering place on the Pacific Coast is that known as Santa Monica. It is situated sixteen miles south-west-erly from the City of Los Angeles, in a narrow valley opening on the Sea, covered with sycamore trees and oaks. This charming resort is largely attended every summer, and very soon will be one of the most fashionable resorts on the Coast.

TELL'S SEA-SIDE RETREAT.

This, also, is a pleasant watering place. It is located twelve miles from the city, and six miles southerly from Santa Monica. There is

here a fresh water lake formed by the La Ballona creek, near the seashore, on which are kept a number of boats, thus greatly diversifying the pleasures of this watering place. The finest of roads lead to each of these places, and Omnibus and Coach lines carry passengers at moderate prices. Wild geese, ducks, plovers and snipe swarm upon this lake and on the marshy lands adjoining, during the Fall and Winter seasons, affording the greatest opportunities to the sportsman.

VALUATION OF CITY PROPERTY.

The assessment of real and personal property of the City of Los Angeles for the fiscal year ending 1872, amounts to \$4,500,000, and that of the County at \$10,700,000.

TRAVEL AND MAIL FACILITIES.

The Pacific Mail Line of Coast Steamers arrive and depart from Wilmington and San Diego to San Francisco five times per month, carrying the express of Wells, Fargo & Co., freight, passengers, and U. S. mail. The Overland Coast Line Stage arrives and departs daily for all points on the Coast route from San Francisco to San Diego, carrying passengers, daily mail, and express matter from Salinas City, in Monterey, where it connects with the Coast Line South Pacific Railroad leading to San Francisco. Another daily mail line will go in operation in a few days from Los Angeles City to Tipton, the Southern point of completion of the inland branch of the Stockton and San Joaquin Southern Pacific Railroad. A daily mail, express, and stage line runs from Los Angeles to San Bernardino. With the completion of the projected portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, all portions of this part of the State will be placed in connection with the whole system of roads to Portland, Oregon, the Central Pacific, and all roads connecting with it.

XIV.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

SANTA BARBARA County is most favorably situated, and does possess a climate and a fertility of soil that cannot be but pre-eminently inviting. It is well watered with rivers, springs and tributaries, yet to be husbanded and utilized by the thousands of people who are to make homes in its beautiful and fertile valleys; but it has

not such a vast area of level, irrigable land as Los Angeles. On the south side of the Santa Inez mountains, commencing at Point Conception, and extending along the shore of the ocean for nearly one hundred miles, there is a strip of country averaging from two and a half to five miles in width, that is attended with a climatic condition, all that could be desired. Semi-tropical and temperate zone fruits grow side by side here to great perfection. Pine and red-wood timber is found where the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range mountains form a junction; but in many portions of the county oak timber is found in considerable quantities. The astonishing rapidity with which certain hard-wood trees are grown—such as cottonwood, sycamore, and willow, and the pepper tree, as also the Australian gums—in every portion of the State, on damp lands, or when irrigated, at once relieves the mind of a certain sense of depression or doubt on the score of sufficient wood for fuel. Many persons—(and in a few years more, nearly, if not all farmers) will have more than their home consumption of hard-wood fuel in their *farm fences*.

The third year from the establishment of a “live fence” of the above-enumerated trees, the farmer, during the Winter months, if they can be called Winter—that is to say, in December and January—cuts down his fence to the original height—say five feet. These *tops* will average from three to five inches in diameter, and hence it can be seen that a small amount of “live fence” will yield a great number of cords of hard wood. One mile of such fence will yield enough wood to last one dozen families for a year.

Santa Barbara has now about 3,500 inhabitants, and rapidly increasing. The same like spirit of improvement has taken hold of its liberal and enterprising people, and the tide of its progress is irresistible. It, the county, forms the next brightest gem in the coronet of Southern California, to Los Angeles. Los Angeles City may well feel toward her beautiful sister by the sea, a feeling akin to that of a blonde sister jealous of the different beauty springing from a brunette. Both are lovely. Some will choose the blonde, others will be delighted with the brunette. Every one, then, to their choice.

SANTA BARBARA'S GRAPE VINE.

Los Angeles has a big tree. Santa Barbara has a big grape vine. Poets, tourists and travelers have spread abroad the story of the marvelous Santa Barbara big grape vine—but who has ever heard of the *big tree* of Los Angeles—which was a great tree, perhaps, one thousand years ago! It is a sycamore, on Aliso street; it measures now, four feet from the ground, twenty feet in circumference, exclusive of the bark, which is two inches in thickness. It is nearly ninety feet high, and covers an area of two hundred feet in diameter. Judging from the growth of that particular kind of tree, fifteen hundred years of our time

have already run the cycle of change upon its life. This umbrageous tree is situated in the midst of a beautiful grove of orange-bearing trees, and the enclosure might easily be converted into one of the most charming public gardens of the city. The great sycamore itself would inevitably draw the attention of the tourist. But this noble monument proclaims a truce between the locality of Los Angeles and those fearful agencies of Nature whose violence has scarred neighboring localities with upheaval and almost tumultuous ruin in the ages of the past.

Certainly any sketch showing the resources and capabilities of Santa Barbara, would be incomplete and unsatisfactory without a description of its big vine. It is, indeed, like the big trees and Yosemite, a curiosity of the California kind. That the reader may enjoy the pleasure of the contrast in the statement of facts, a comparison is here *instituted* between it and the very greatest historical grape vine in the world.

THE VINE OF HAMPTON COURT.

In the park of Hampton Court, England, one of the remarkable curiosities to be found there is the famous arbor, one hundred feet long, covered by the branches of a single grape vine. It was planted by accident, nearly one hundred years ago. In 1872, three feet from the ground, it was thirty inches in circumference, and one of its branches measured, in its entire length, over three hundred feet. The vine produces from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds of grapes annually.

About four miles from the town of Santa Barbara, at the hacienda of Senor del Cavello, near Montecito, is located the renowned big grape vine, the most marvelous in the world. The place was conveyed by the city authorities of Santa Barbara to Dona Marcelina Feliz de Dominguez, after her residence thereon during many years. In the year 1865 she disposed of it by will to her son, Don Jose Dominguez, who has since conveyed it to M. Sarver, Esq., of Canton, Ohio. Soon after having made her will she departed this life, at the advanced age of one hundred and five years, leaving three hundred lineal descendants. Dona Marcelina came from Los Angeles city, and this famous vine was her riding-whip, presented to her by her lover, and which he requested should be planted by her when she reached her journey's end—and which she did, at the place above stated. This greatest of all grape vines has attracted tourists to the spot from all quarters of the globe. The vine measures in the thickest place, four feet four inches in circumference; its branches being supported by fifty-two trellises, having for a number of years produced annually from five to six tons, or from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of grapes. It covers an area of more than 5,000 square feet. Twelve years ago an offshoot was planted some twenty-five feet distant from the parent vine, and this vine now measures eighteen inches around the trunk and covers an area of twenty feet square. The great vine was visited by Professor Silliman, who de-

clared there was no vine to equal it in North or South America, or any other country. It is as large again as the famous vine of Fontainebleau in France; and larger than any to be found in the vicinity of Rome, and excels any of which Pliny gives record in his history and travels. The place where this vine now stands is situated near the Montecito Creek, and is watered by a stream from the Hot Springs, one mile distant. The County has three towns, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, about twenty-nine miles east of Santa Barbara, and Santa Inez, forty miles northwest. As in Los Angeles, there are numerous deposits of asphaltum; but as yet no very extensive mines of gold or silver have been discovered.

A very careful observer, merely a traveler and looker-on—speaking of Southern California, among other things, says: “There is something in the atmosphere of California, some properties in the fruits of the land, some agency in the beautiful landscape, some beneficent power in the long unclouded summer sky, that are favorable to the production and preservation of physical beauty and perfection. This fact is most remarkable with young people who are born here. Their ruddy cheeks are not scorched and blistered by August suns; their full, round limbs are not shriveled and shrunken by the savage frosts of Northern Winters, and they grow up in all the strength and symmetry of nature unabridged. We do not believe there is another place on the continent where the proportion of pretty children is so large as it is here. There are philosophical reasons for this fact. Here, there are few miserably poor people; nobody is forced to work like a slave, and the country has not reached the popular miseries of older countries. In the Eastern cities one sees more than enough of these infant miseries: Ragged little boys, squalid and repulsive; shoeless little girls, unclad to the knees; and to the Californian, who has rarely seen an unshod child of her age and sex, it is pitiful.”

SANTA BARBARA CITY.

This charming city is situated upon a sheltered inlet of the sea-coast, nearly midway between the northern and southern county lines. It is protected from the high winds by the mountains to the north, and is fanned in Summer by a most delightful sea-breeze. The change in the appearance of the place is surprising since the last four years. In addition to the two wharves already built, one 1,700, the other 1,200 feet, there is now being completed a new one, nearly a half mile in length. Two new hotels are finished, and a capacious theater, with capacity to seat 1,800 persons. A handsome new Court House, with jail in basement, and a new wing added to the College, are among the recent improvements. There are two newspapers; one semi-weekly, and the other weekly. The city is lighted from the gas works; the gas is partly manufactured from asphaltum, of which, as is in nearly all the Southern

counties there are numerous deposits. Stately brick stores take the place of the ancient *adobes*, and genuine good taste, taking advantage of those fine sites which Nature appears to have fitted up for the purpose, is fast adorning them with elegant homes, looking over the busy city into the green valley above, and down, and far over the busy wharves and fleets, upon the blue deep sea! Her citizens are patrons of the *Press*, and spare no means to convey accurate intelligence abroad, of its beauties and attractions. Schools, public and private, a College, and the various Christian denominations are part and parcel of its adornments. The late rapid development of the city is mainly owing to an enlarged liberality; graphic and cultured enough in its sentiment to patronize and encourage efforts of industry at home, whether in the business of literature, horticulture, agriculture, or other useful pursuits. The city has a resident population of 3,500, with a constant stream of visitors.

KERN COUNTY.

Kern County may be said to be one continued series of rich, beautiful vallies and vast snow-capped mountains, with here and there a natural pass leading over them. It has vast deposits of naphtha, oil springs, and salt lakes. So soon as the county is brought into the general railroad system of Southern California, these inexhaustible resources will find a remunerative market in San Francisco. Some of these fertile vallies are known as the Valley of the South Fork, well watered and timbered; Linn's Valley, further south, is a very vale of Tempre—the thermometer rarely exceeding 90° in Summer, or falling below 50° in Winter. The rolling hills in the eastern and northern parts of the county contain gold quartz and placer gold. It has a river of the same name traversing the county nearly east and west, and empties into what is known as Kern and Buenavista lake.

COTTON-GROWING IN KERN.

For the year 1872, 140 acres of cotton were planted in Kern, and the average yield per acre is estimated at four hundred pounds lint. In 1873 it is stated some 2,000 acres will be planted in that county. The recent success already met with in Merced County, where 555 acres averaged to the acre the above number of pounds of clean lint; 100 acres in Mariposa with the same result, and 40 acres in Fresno, leaves the question beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that the fertile valleys of Kern will soon be devoted almost entirely to the production of this valuable staple.

AS A MINING COUNTY.

The mineral belt of Kern County presents a source of inexhaustible wealth in itself. This great belt is seventy-five miles long, by fifty

miles in width, extending from the southern boundary of Tulare County to the northern boundary of Los Angeles County.

The Southern Pacific Railroad will run along the southern side—in some places crossing this great mineral belt, affording transportation for its immense tonnage of bullion and gold, through to Los Angeles city, where it is transported to the steamships by sea, to San Francisco; this being the cheapest possible route for bullion to go. This vast wealth becomes a metallic tributary to the many streams of like character flowing into Los Angeles from Inyo, from San Bernardino, and from Arizona. There are now (March, 1873) over 5,000 well developed gold and silver ledges, veins or lodes, *recorded*; and the whole of this mineral area, is, with its ranges and spurs, one continued series of rich mines. More than three thousand active miners, and laborers connected and incidental thereto, embracing wood-choppers, teamsters, blacksmiths, carpenters and charcoal-burners, are now actively employed in the mines. But when the railroad is completed through to Los Angeles, which will be in the shortest period possible, it is safe to say, that there will be brought into development more than ten thousand mines in this mineral belt, giving diversified employment to as many as twenty thousand employees. At the present time engineers and mining superintendents obtain salaries from seventy-five to one hundred dollars per month in gold coin, including board. The other classes of laborers, miners, etc., obtain wages readily, at from fifty to seventy-five dollars per month, including board.

The quartz-rock of these mines pays, nett, from ten to five hundred dollars per ton; the average being thirty dollars per ton. These estimates show that Kern County is one of the richest mining counties in Southern California, except, possibly, San Diego. But the area defined in Kern is vastly larger than that of San Diego; embracing silver, galena, and antimony, in addition to gold. There are now twenty quartz mills running to their utmost capacity, from five, to ten and twenty stamps, turning out bullion and gold.

There are several towns springing up in the county, Havilah being the chief town; Bakersfield is aspiring to be the County seat. Kernville is quite a thriving place—it is near a number of quartz-ledges. The steam saw-mills saw nearly 200,000 feet of lumber per day, there. The county has been so remote from speedy communication with the marts of the State, and so recently organized, that its future is yet to be achieved, measurably—but that it has a future of the most inviting prospect, no one can doubt. Its rich vallies invite the industrious agriculturist, and its inexhaustible mines the combination of capital to develop them.

An old resident of Kern County writes to a friend, in 1872, and says: "We have occasional light frosts, but no ice or snow. Our Winters resemble the month of May in the States north of the Ohio in gen-

eral temperature. Everything that grows in both the Northern and Southern States is found to do well here, including all the cereals, particularly Indian corn, which flourishes with great luxuriance; and cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar-cane, etc., with many of the fruits of a tropical or semi-tropical nature, such as the orange, lime, pomegranate, olive, etc. The four seasons, as they are known in New England, do not exist here. Properly, there are only two, the wet and the dry. The wet season lasts about four months, from December to April. The Southern Pacific Railroad, surveyed from Tipton to Los Angeles, will run almost directly through the middle of the county, along the line of which will spring up fine towns and villages, owing to its great water and lumber resources, besides the trade furnished by the inexhaustible gold, lead, antimony and silver mines adjacent thereto. There are considerable quantities of Government lands subject to pre-emption and homestead. Also, plenty of railroad lands, which may be obtained on easy terms."

The railroad is now completed to Tipton, on the Tule river. The scenery on the head-waters of Kern river is said to be the grandest in Southern California. The river, its tributaries; and the lakes, swarm with ducks, geese, and fine trout. The situation of Bakersfield is such that it must in a very short time grow into a large and flourishing town. The river affords water to irrigate the vast valley surrounding it, as well as immense water power, so that the fertility of the soil, abundance of wood and water, and genial climate, cannot but conspire to make it a fine inland city, surrounded with a large population of wealthy farmers and miners. Kern river divides; one part flowing into Kern lake and the other into Lake Buenavista. These lakes are each about thirty miles long by twenty-five in breadth, filled with most excellent fish, and in the Fall and Winter season, so called, are covered with ducks, wild geese, swans and gannets, while in the wooded vicinity are thousands of deer and antelope, and small game in abundance.

KERN VALLEY.

Kern Valley is limited to about 56,000 acres adapted to cotton culture. The soil of this valley is a vegetable loam, and will produce 400 pounds clean lint cotton to the acre. The cost of preparation, cultivation, and packing, \$35 per acre. Yield per acre, 400 pounds lint, at 20 cents per pound, \$80; leaving clear gain, \$45 per acre. Good cotton lands can be bought now in Kern for from \$4 to \$8 per acre. But this low price will not last long, as the cotton planters begin to demand cotton lands. It is a gratifying fact that so fine a county lies adjacent to Los Angeles. Her cotton bales and her immense mineral resources will inevitably swell the commerce now concentrating in the city of Los Angeles, and our wholesale houses should prepare to supply the do-

mestic demands not only of this county, but San Bernardino, Inyo, Southern Utah, and Arizona.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

San Bernardino County is the largest in the State. It contains an area of 10,000,000 acres. Prior to 1854, it formed part of Los Angeles County. In the north and eastern portion of the county many valuable mining districts are now being established. There is a lake in this county called Soda Lake, into which the Mojave river flows—or rather percolates. It is some five miles wide by twenty long. It never contains water, however, but is covered with carbonate of soda; and there is enough of this article here to supply the wants of the entire Pacific slope.

VALLEY OF SAN BERNARDINO.

This rich valley lies in the southwestern part of the county. It is about sixty miles in length, by twenty-five to thirty in breadth. This great basin, surrounded on the East, South, and North by lofty mountains, is literally a series of farms and orchards, watered copiously by innumerable streams flowing down from the amphitheatre of mountains surrounding it. It is represented of Lucullus that he had villas in different parts of Italy so that he could enjoy an agreeable climate in every month of the year. A few hours run from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego, will take the tourist or invalid through the mildness of perpetual Spring, and if he regulates his stay at the many favored spots both on and off the route, every day of the year will be Spring to him. History proves that a taste for horticulture and gardening has kept pace with the progress of civilization, and that it has ever exerted a great influence upon the passions and feelings of mankind. The highest conditions of Babylonish, Grecian, and Roman civilization were pre-eminently characterized by the beauty of their fruit and flower culture. But to again return to the Valley of San Bernardino. The entire valley is a city of farms. In the very midst of this basin or valley is the town of San Bernardino. It is situated a little ways south from the foot-hills, quite embowered in tall sycamore, and willow, and cotton trees planted along the sidewalks of all the main streets of the city. The streets are broad, well graded, and straight—crossing each other at right angles. After having journeyed over many miles of solitary desert, and treeless and flowerless areas of country, it is a glad sight to see the clear rippling streams of cold water flashing down alongside these streets beneath the green trees. These streams flow in part from seventy-six artesian wells which have been bored within the last four years. These wells average from seventy-five to one hundred and seventy-five feet. There is no spot in the city, and in fact it may be said with equal truth, in the valley proper, that

artesian water cannot be had. This beautiful valley has been extraordinarily endowed with that precious article, water. Not only is the supply by artesian wells inexhaustible, but the Santa Ana River, Mill Creek, Lyttle Creek, and Warm Creek, besides many other creeks and springs, furnish water whenever it is necessary to be utilized, for irrigation as well as for purposes of manufacturing

TIMBER.

Immediately north of the City vast belts of pine timber grow in the mountains, to which excellent wagon roads have been constructed. Steam saw mills manufacture any kind of lumber, posts or railing required. Lumber, consequently, is cheaper in San Bernardino than in either of the above-named counties, except possibly in some portions of Kern.

OTHER VALLEYS.

Halcom Valley is situated on the north side of the mountains, and is distant from San Bernardino about thirty-five miles. San Gorgonio is located in the same wide plain, not very distant from Halcom Valley. Both of these valleys are known as fine corn, barley and wheat lands. Halcom Valley is now rising into importance as a mining region of both placer and quartz. Valuable copper mines have recently been taken up and are being worked profitably. Several new mining districts have been established during the past year, and the results of more thorough prospecting are surprising all. Silver leads that appear to be inexhaustibly rich are constantly being reported. The extreme isolated position of this place from cheap means of transportation has retarded it immeasurably in the settlement of its lands and the development of its mines. Fortunately that great drawback will soon be over.

CULTIVATION OF FRUITS.

It is very certain that whenever it can be demonstrated that tropical or semi-tropical fruits can be cultivated to yield as a success, that the place or land upon which it can be done will immediately rise in value far above the price of lands upon which agricultural productions only can be raised. The bearing orange trees on the Santa Anna river some ten miles east of the present city, proves conclusively that the entire *citrous* family will grow remuneratively.

RIVERSIDE.

This industrious colony is located about twelve miles south-west from the town of San Bernardino, and has been established a little over two years and a half. The place is located on bench land, and is irrigated with water taken out from the Santa Anna river by means of a very costly canal twelve miles in length. This canal, however, furn-

ishes water enough to irrigate the tract, consisting of many thousands of acres. Here may be seen large nurseries of orange, lime, and lemon trees growing luxuriously. This colony will plant out their respective tracts from these nurseries, and will, thereby, have saved a great expenditure for trees, as will be seen by reference to the nursery price list.

INVALID'S HOTEL.

San Bernardino should construct, in some retired, bosky part of the city, an *Hotel d' Invalides*. There is a modification of climate here, not noticeable except upon very few occasions when it is simply the extreme of that modification. This condition, and the freshness of the surrounding scenery, would greatly conspire to refresh the feelings, while the climate itself poured in its balms of health-offering, it would in many instances afford a change doubtless for the better, from Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, or San Diego.

RAILROAD TO SAN DIEGO.

A company has been duly incorporated to construct a Railroad from San Bernardino to San Diego. Work has not yet commenced on the San Bernardino end, but grading is now going on at San Diego. This road will doubtless be completed within the next three years. With this road finished, the Texas and Pacific and the Southern Pacific to Fort Yuma, San Bernardino, with her own mineral resources, backed by those of Arizona Territory, it would, with such resources, seem impossible that it would not grow into one of the most beautiful towns, and be developed into one of the most valuable of horticultural regions. It has now a population of three thousand; and from the following classification of business it will be seen that there is already a handsome foundation for the coming city:

Dry goods, 11; provisions and groceries, 7; drugs, 4; meat markets, 4; blacksmith, 5; feed and hay yards, 4; saddle and harness, 3; mills, 3; paint shops, 3; baths, 3; tin and hardware, 2; newspapers, 2; hotels, 2; boot and shoe, 2; wagon making, 2; jewelry, 3; tailoring, 2; barbers, 2; fruit and vegetables, 2; bar-rooms, 14; bakery, 1; planing mill, 1; furniture, 1; livery stable, 1; millinery, 1; photography, 1; brewery, 1; dentist, 1; gunsmith, 1.

It has a very commodious Public School building, and several fine private residences. Near the City of San Bernardino excellent lands can be purchased, with water privileges, at from \$25 to \$45 per acre, in small quantities, but if a larger tract is purchased the figures would be far lower.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

This is the extreme Southern County of the State, and contains an area of 8,500,000 acres. Outside of the area covered by the Colorado

Desert, and mountains and canyons, there are about 2,200,000 acres adapted to grazing and farm culture. The fact that the City of San Diego has been fixed upon as the Western terminus of the T. P. R. R. has removed from it an impending cloud of doubt as to its future rapid commercial prosperity. There are two mountain ranges running through the County, North and South, and thus the County may be said to be naturally divided into three districts, each one having peculiarities of climate and soil different from the other. That portion along the Coast range, next to the Sea, may be said to constitute the finest portion of the County. This belt averages from fifteen to twenty-five miles in width, and is a series of low rolling hills, narrow plains, and fertile valleys, and is watered by the San Bernardino, San Diego, Sweetwater, San Luis Rey, Marguerita, and several other small streams and springs. The Santa Isabel district, which may be said to constitute the middle division, is situated some sixty-five miles from the city, and lies mainly between the two mountain ranges above described. This belt is composed chiefly of table land, and is thought by many to be the best farming land in the County. The climate is very fine. The third division lies to the East of these mountains, and embraces an area of 2,500,000 acres, called the Colorado Desert.

SAN DIEGO MINES.

In each one of the Counties herein mentioned, with all the other resources, we find that of the precious metals. It has been removed beyond doubt that one of the most permanent and valuable sources of wealth in the County of San Diego, is the gold quartz mines traversing the mountains and higher foot-hills, seventy miles north of the City of San Diego, and which, until a little over three years ago, were not known to exist. Since then, however, these mines have been developed and are shown to be, by an accurate comparison of assays, the richest in the State of California. Some idea may be obtained of the value of these mines from the following yield per ton:

Golden Chariot Mine...	12½ tons,	\$2,375, or,	\$190 per ton
" " " ...	30 "	4,680, "	156 "
" " " ...	21 "	3,917, "	187 "

Finally, in order to arrive at the mean value of the ore, or average value of the mine, a large number of tons were taken without assortment, and the result was as follows: 53 tons, \$6,275:20, or, \$118.40 per ton. A great number of other mines in the vicinity of this mine will show similar results. Not like so many famous quartz ledges in other portions of the State upon which thousands of dollars have been expended before one could be taken out, these ledges have furnished every dollar from the commencement, toward their own development. The owners were poor men—prospectors without a dollar, and without

credit, and hence were solely dependent upon the proceeds of the rock they sent to the stamp mill. Some of these poor prospectors have been offered forty thousand dollars for their mines, which they have refused. The mines are located in what is known as the Julian District, at which place there sprang up the ever accompanying mining town, named Julian City.

The District is well supplied with pure, sweet water and a great abundance of fine timber. The lands surrounding it are very fertile, and furnish the best of grazing; these lands are equally valuable as farming lands. Few mining districts present as many advantages as this one. The immigrant buys a small tract of the good land—valley land, with a mountain stream running through it, near the mines. After he has his farm put in order, his grain all sown, he will have a leisure of four months on his hands before harvest time. With an interest in some one of these mines, or on discovering a ledge for himself, those four months can be profitably employed in mining. The ups and downs of fortune in mining in California sounds more like a fairy-tale than the reality it is. The rich man gets broke, and the poor prospector becomes rich in a single year!

Perhaps there is not another country on the globe where fortune favors so large a class of poor men as does California. Some of its richest men to-day did not at one time have money enough to buy a single meal worth fifty cents.

THE HARBOR OF SAN DIEGO.

The entrance to the magnificent Bay of San Diego is land-locked by a wall from the main land on the left, as the harbor is entered, running out seaward to the commencement of the entry. The largest ocean steamers enter without the least trouble, and at low tide can come over the bar, with twenty-two feet of water. But Professor Davidson says the rise of Spring tides is 3 7-10 feet, giving at spring tide 25 7-10 feet on the bar; that of neap tides, 2 3-10 feet, giving 24 3-10 feet during neap tides on the bar. The harbor or bay is a little over thirteen miles long, with a broad channel from a half to three-quarters of a mile wide. The ocean line of Pacific Mail Steamships enter this harbor with full steam, and anchor in water from thirty to forty-five feet in depth. A flotilla of thousands of the largest merchant marine vessels can lie safely at anchorage in this fine bay. For nearly five hundred miles Northward, and seven hundred miles Southward along the Pacific Coast—in other words, from San Francisco to Mazatlan—the harbor of San Diego has no rival; indeed, no port that is at all so commodious and safe. There are roadsteads that will eventually doubtless be made to accommodate a large merchant marine, by judicious expenditures of appropriations, and finally at no distant day, be classed as quite good harbors, North of San Diego.

The City and Harbor of San Diego have a munificent commercial advantage which its people may well feel proud of. It is a well known fact that the Bay of San Diego lies many hundred miles more precisely in the direct sailing line from the City of San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, and China, and Japan. The City of San Diego, then, being the terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, with a harbor capable of accommodating any modern sized commercial fleet, is in the direct new line of commerce shortly to be inaugurated across the United States to these remote points of commercial intercourse. The dawn of a grand and brilliant destiny is almost upon this long-waiting and patient city. The new line of commerce—that part represented by the Texas and Pacific Road—is below the snow storm belt, and cars can never be delayed in their connection. "Two to three days *shorter*, along the new line of commerce from every point in the United States to empires like China and Japan, now opening their vast interiors to the productions and skill of the West, is an absolute law that must and will inevitably create a grand change as to the old lines of commerce. When the new line is completed, as it must be within a short period of time, the question will be no longer asked, where is the "back country" to support San Diego? The conflux of the trade of empires, landing from the ships to the railroad, and from the railroad to the ships, with its endless concomitants, will have established San Diego into a great City, with a permanency and stability that nothing can disturb.

SAN DIEGO CITY.

The City is located nearly in front of the entrance to the Bay. New San Diego, some four miles distant from the old town as originally established, has been laid out nearly four years. The population of the entire city numbers about 3,000. The location of New San Diego is all that could be desired, being situated on a slope gradually descending toward the bay. It has a large park containing several hundred acres, which, when improved, will not only prove an ornament but a source of comfort. There are several "additions," as they are called, to the main portion of the city, which, as the place fills up, will form one continuous part of the city.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The respective denominations—the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Episcopal—have each church buildings in which services are held. The Catholics as yet have no church completed, but will soon commence the erection of a superior building.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are several Public Schools in the city in a highly flourishing condition, besides several excellent private schools.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND RESIDENCES.

The Court House, recently completed, is a well-arranged and handsome building. The Bank building, the Horton Hotel, all would be handsome buildings in a much larger place. Many very handsome private residences are erected on lovely sites commanding a full view of the shipping in the harbor and the ocean. The rising and setting sun purpling the ocean, and laying, as it were, a carpet of iridescent splendor on the tranquil bay, affords a sea-side view that cannot be so admirably enjoyed in any other spot in Southern California. Add to the beauty of these ever fresh scenes, one of the most delightful climates to be found in Southern California, and then add to this the full significance contained in those next ensuing five years, of a mighty stream of travel and commerce, and it will not be surprising if a desire should steal upon the thinker to buy a good eligible (perhaps corner) lot and to try his destiny in the City of San Diego. Real estate in City and County sells at reasonable rates.

The Effect of the Improvement of San Diego on Los Angeles.

Should San Diego become a large commercial city, it is patent that it must draw its supplies of granaries, bacon, fruits and nuts from Los Angeles County. Where do the fine fruits come from that are now piled upon the fruit stands of San Diego? It is well known that the limes, lemons, citrons, oranges and walnuts come from the great groves of Los Angeles City. Indeed it is a veritable fact that the *back country* of that city are the counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino—and ever will be, for the reason that there is not water enough for purposes of irrigation to support the demands of a large commercial city and its shipping. It is greatly to be desired that the new line of commerce will speedily be established through San Diego from the Orient to the West. As it could offer us but little by way of barter or exchange, our products would necessarily sell for gold.

XV.

WHEN TO VISIT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

TO THE farmer or horticulturalist, the best time to come and to select a home would be prior to the rainy season, which usually begins in November.

What might be termed the Spring season begins as soon as rain has fallen. The wild clover, alfalfa, burr-clover, alfilerilla, and wild oats then spring up and soon clothe the land with verdure. Then is the time the farmer should have his barley, wheat, oats, rye, etc., sown. This, also, is the time, up to April, to set out in the orchard the various trees desired to be planted. So that in order to have the farm in preparation to obtain the benefit of the season, the immigrant would do well to select his land some months in advance, say in July or August, provided he should wish to avail himself of a crop the first year after purchasing. But where the land is irrigable, and he should not wish to raise small grain the first year, he can defer his purchase until December, plant it in April or first of June, and make a fine crop of corn, Irish or sweet potatoes, beans, or a variety crop of vegetables. To the invalid, who is seeking a retreat from the harshness of Winter, or the lassitude of Summer, any time is suitable. To the tourist and pleasure-seeker, who wish to see the country in its loveliest phase, usually January to the first of June will afford the best opportunity; but then he would have lost another element of the picture: the yellow fields of ripening grain in June, and the purpling vineyard of July and August, together with the bended boughs, weighty with the promise of semi-tropical and temperate zone fruits. However, the farmer arriving in August or September will have ample time to make his selection and his preparation to reap two full crops the first year after settlement. There are no days lost from either severities of heat or cold, and but very few from rain. Where else in the most of the States can the same condition of facts be claimed to exist?

XVI.

PUBLIC LANDS.

HERE are more or less public lands in each of the above mentioned counties. Considerable quantities in San Bernardino, Kern and San Diego. But very small portions of them have yet been surveyed. Many of the private ranches in those counties have not yet been fully settled as to boundaries, and whenever the lines are constructed, the lands falling outside of the lines become Government land, subject to pre-emption and settlement. But as a general fact, the public lands are so located as not to embrace valuable water resources—the private grants usually embrace not only all the most valuable lands, but water, timber and other resources. Besides this, the public

lands are situated, when in any considerable body, at long distances from the chief cities and large communities, and from markets.

Those who come to Southern California doubtless will not belong to that class of immigrants who expect to "take up" 160 acres of land near the School house, Post office and Railroad depot, and who immediately become disgusted when the 160 acres are found to be vastly far off from these advantages. There is a Land Office in Los Angeles City, with Register and Receiver. The finest of lands can be bought in several of these counties, with water privileges, at from \$25 to \$75 per acre, according to their relative situations to markets or towns and other facilities, and where large tracts are purchased at figures far below these prices.

The energetic and business farmer will scarcely take his intelligent family toward the mountains to *pioneer it* on 160 acres of Government land. He will *purchase* twenty, thirty, or one hundred acres in some thrifty community, where the Church, School, Post office and market are near at hand; and where, with facilities for irrigation, he can within a few years surround himself with the means of an almost princely income.

XVII.

LEGAL DISTANCES.

THE Political Code of the State has fixed the following distances from the chief towns of the respective Counties, to Sacramento, the State Capital; to Stockton—where the State Lunatic Asylum is established—and to San Quentin, the State Penitentiary, as the legal distances:

From the County seat of Los Angeles County to Sacramento, 550; to Stockton, 550; to San Quentin, 440 miles.

From the County seat of San Bernardino County to Sacramento, 600; to Stockton, 600; to San Quentin, 505 miles.

From the County seat of San Diego County to Sacramento, 750; to Stockton, 750; to San Quentin, 525 miles.

From the County seat of Santa Barbara County to Sacramento, 435; to Stockton, 435; to San Quentin, 335 miles.

From the County seat of Kern County to Sacramento, 360; to Stockton, 315; to San Quentin, 445 miles.

The Code provides further that, when mileage is allowed by law to any person, the distance must be computed as herein fixed.

TABLE
OF LOS ANGELES NURSERY TREES, AND PRICES.

NAMES OF TREES.	TWO	THREE
	YEARS OLD.	YEARS OLD.
Orange.....	\$ 25 cts.	\$ 75 cts.
Lemon.....	25	75
Lime.....	25	75
Citron.....	50	1 00
Peach.....	10	25
Apricot.....	25	25
Nectarine.....	25	25
Plum.....	25	25
Cherry.....	50	50
Quince.....	25	25
Pear.....	10	25
Apple.....	20	25
Fig.....	20	25
Prune.....	50	75
Pomegranate.....	10	25
Chestnut.....	25	75
Walnut, English.....	10	40
Grapes, foreign, per 1000.....	2 50	3 00
Almond, soft shell.....	50	75
Australian Gums.....	50	75
Pepper trees.....	10	25

A very great variety of beautiful ornamental trees and shrubs may be obtained in the various nurseries in the city, as also of flowering and showy plants, at most reasonable prices.

The Value of Labor in the Five Southern Counties.

The following table will show the value of the services of day laborers, carpenters and blacksmiths:

COUNTIES.	Farm hands per month, with board.....	Day laborers.		Per day without board—Carpenters and blacksmiths.....	Price of board per week for laborers.....
		Per day with board.	Per day without board.....		
Kern.....	\$40 00	\$3 00	\$2 00	\$5 00	\$7 00
Los Angeles.....	30 00	2 00	1 68	4 00	5 00
San Bernardino.....	25 00	2 00	1 50	3 50	6 00
San Diego.....	50 00	4 00	3 60	5 00	7 00
Santa Barbara...	30 00	2 50	2 00	4 00	5 00

XVIII.

WHAT THEY SAY OF CALIFORNIA

AND LOS ANGELES.

I

BAYARD TAYLOR, the great traveler, poet and writer, says of California:

"The children of California are certainly a great improvement upon those not born among us. Nowhere can more rosy specimens of health and beauty be found. Strong-limbed red-blooded, graceful, and as full of happy animal life as young fawns, they bid fair to develop into admirable types of manhood and womanhood. To them, loving their native soil with no acquired love, knowing no associations which are not linked with its blue skies and its yellow hills, we must look for its proper inhabitants, who will retain all that is vigorous, earnest and generous in the present race, rejecting all that is coarse and mean.

For myself, in breathing an air sweeter than that which first caught the honeyed words of Plato—in looking upon lovelier vales than those of Tempe and Eurotas—in wandering through a land whose sentinel peak of Shasta far overtops the Olympian throne of Jupiter—I could not but feel that nature must be false to her promise, or man is not the splendid creature he once was, if the art, the literature, and philosophy of ancient Greece are not one day rivalled on this last of inhabited shores."

II

The Rev. J. C. Holbrook, in his observations in traveling over the State, speaks of his visit to Los Angeles in 1872, as follows:

"The greatest attraction to visitors in Los Angeles is the immense tract of vineyards, and orange, lemon, and walnut groves. Hundreds of acres are devoted to these, and the sight of them is novel and interesting. The vineyards are cultivated much as Eastern corn-fields are, while the lemon, orange, and walnut trees, stand like apple trees in a New England orchard. Nothing can surpass the beauty of the orange trees with their glossy evergreen foliage, contrasting with the yellow fruit with which the trees are loaded. And then the fruit taken directly from the tree—it is almost another thing from that which is eaten at a distance, and which is necessarily picked before it is ripe. The orange ripens in December, when they begin to pick. It hangs on the tree and gets sweeter until the next Fall, but is in perfection in April; and it increases in size as long as it remains on the tree. This circumstance, and the other, that it bears transportation so well, give it great value. The orange-grower has at least five months in which he may market his crop, and Los Angeles oranges have been sent to Boston, overland, and arrived in good order."

III

Hittell, in his history of California, having visited Los Angeles City, thus speaks of it in his book:

“The song of Mignon came vividly before me as I walked through the gardens. Luscious fruits of many species and unnumbered varieties loaded the trees. Gentle breezes came through the bowers. The water rippled musically through the *zanjas*. Delicious odors came from all the fragrant flowers of the temperate zone.”

IV

The Hon. A. A. Sargent, now Senator from California, in an address delivered before the State Agricultural Society in the fall of 1870, said:

“No one who has lived in California for years past, with but brief periods of absence, can appreciate the effect produced upon the Eastern visitor or upon the Californian who has passed a year or more away, by first impressions, or fresh ones, of our State. Whatever is lovely in climate, magnificent in scenery, beautiful in flower, or exuberant in fruit, however familiar to the constant resident, to the visitor or returned wanderer is novel and enchanting. A few weeks ago I passed through nearly every State of the Atlantic Seaboard, and thence westerly from ocean to ocean. Through all the region which I traversed there was dust and drouth, cloudless skies and suffering earth. East of the Sierras the crops were burnt up, the grass wilted by the wayside, and men looked up to the un pitying heavens and longed for the rains so untimely withheld. It may be that such a spectacle prepares for a more full appreciation of the advantages and excellences of this State. The traveler arriving here finds first the evergreens of the Sierras crowning with life the granite peaks, and doubly refreshing after the wide spaces he has traversed of sage and desert. In these broad valleys, in midsummer, he finds the dust and drouth that accompanied a blasted harvest in the East, but not here the sign of destruction. The golden harvest is gathered in, and the luscious fruits of Autumn astonish by their profusion and perfection. He left sultry days, where exposure to the sun might bring paralyzed imbecility or swift death, succeeded by steamy nights in which unrest turns heavily after the labors of the day, and gains no refreshment. Here he finds certainly an ardent mid-day sun that may kiss eagerly but not treacherously, and refreshing nights that repair the toils of the day by sweetest sleep. If he is an agriculturalist he hears with astonishment of the yield per acre of cereals—stories that revive traditions of the Genessee, but are nowhere now paralleled. He may hear of partial failure of crops, but so broad is the State that universal failure never occurs. From foot-hill to valley, wherever he looks, he finds the bounties of nature prodigally displayed, as if this far West bordering the Sea had been chosen out as the favored of Providence for the sunniest blessings and happiest destiny.”

DO NOT EXPECT TOO MUCH.

It is true an opulence of fertility appears to reign in the soil of California, as is observable wherever attentive cultivation is given to whatsoever is put in the ground and expected to blossom simply, or blossom and bear fruit. Let none, however, flatter themselves into the extreme delusion that they will be decidedly less subjected to labor here, than in many other places. Many of the prime natural conditions lessen labor, at least many classes of it, and this is a most important fact in the economy of life; still, it does not follow that apples of gold are to be plucked out of pictures of silver, at merely nominal prices, however multitudinously they may exist. No charm has yet been found abiding here, by which the way to them, or other most craved adornments of life, other than *labor*, can be reliably pointed out. Opportunities to succeed in laudable enterprises are multifarious, and new occasions are ever arising; but it is well to bear in mind that it is necessary to make expenditures and use economies to make them available.

Enlarged capital has many invitations in the ever increasing resources, and each investment leads more or less into other and yet more comprehensive demands. Very recently extensive fields of borax have been discovered in an adjacent county to Los Angeles, but the discoverer did not stroll into this resource through a lucky accident. He was a practical miner, and was prospecting for the article which he found. Few there be, even though it be a land of gold, who have merely stumbled into a realization of the great modern desire—much money. “Struck it rich!” is a true phrase here, as many princely fortunes attest; but too often the preceding toil—almost to bankruptcy and despair, sometimes—is forgotten in the echoes of the “strike.”

When you have read this pamphlet, send it to friends to whom you think the information would be of some service.

CALIFORNIA.

The marble, sleeping in thy mountains now,
Shall live in sculptures rare;
Thy native oak shall crown the sage's brow—
Thy bay, the poet's hair.

Thy tawny hills shall bleed their purple wine,
Thy valleys yield their oil;
And music, with her eloquence divine,
Persuade thy sons to toil.

Till Hesper, as he trims his silver beam,
No happier land shall see,
And earth shall find her old Arcadian dream
Restored again in thee! --[Bayard Taylor.]

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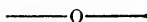
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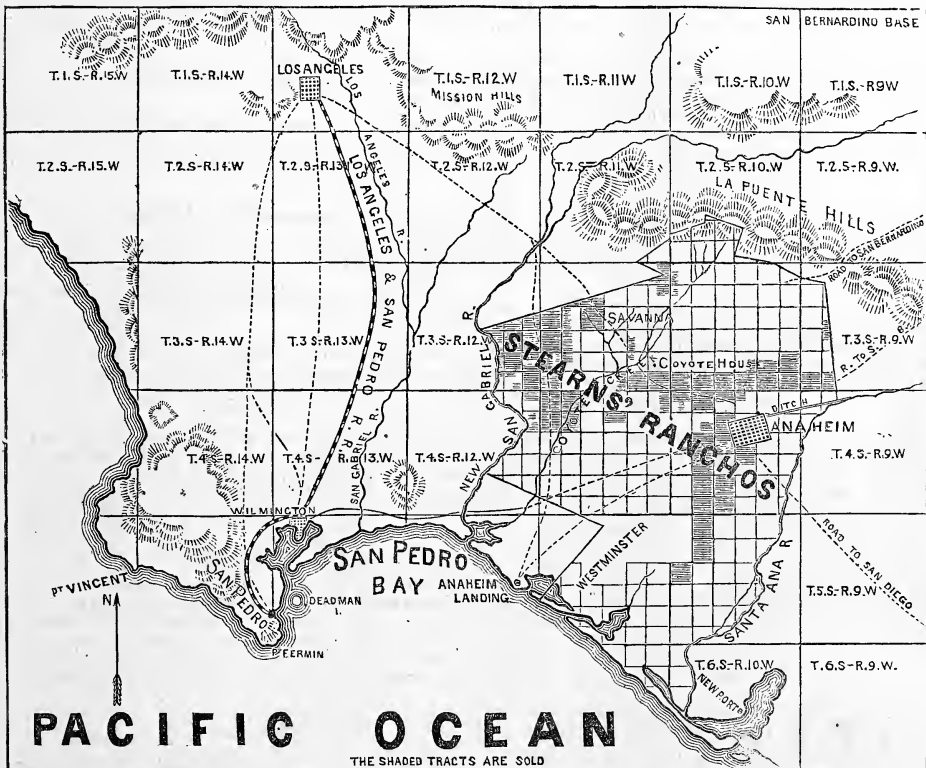
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Steamships leave San Francisco every five days, at 9 A. M., touching at Santa Barbara (280 miles) the following day noon, remaining a few hours; arrive at San Pedro and Wilmington (380 miles) the next morning, thence after a few hours proceed to Anaheim Landing (10 miles). Returning, arrive at San Francisco the seventh day after the departure. There are frequent intermediate Steamers.

The new Railroad from Wilmington to Los Angeles (20 miles) is now in active operation.

Stages connect with Steamers from Wilmington to Anaheim (20 miles).

The land route is from San Francisco by Railroad, daily, to Gilroy (80 miles); thence by Stage to Los Angeles in about two days; thence to Anaheim, 25 miles; or, by Railroad to Tipton, and Stage to Los Angeles, in 48 hours.

Transportation of Crops.

The large sail vessels constantly carrying to the County of Los Angeles lumber, railroad material, merchandise, etc., can well afford to take freight back to San Francisco at \$2.50 per ton, when promptly supplied with whole cargoes. Barley is being freighted at this rate.

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Fencing.

"Live Fences" are usual and popular near Los Angeles and Anaheim, and indeed they are in common use around the grain farms. Willow and other trees set out soon become fine hedges, and furnish also firewood. Board and post fences are coming into favor, as lumber by the cargo can be delivered at Anaheim Landing at from \$20 to \$25 per 1,000 feet. About a million of feet have been recently shipped to Anaheim Landing for sale.

Vessels can afford to take lumber from the mills on the north-west coast of California to Los Angeles County at much lower rates as soon as the crops growing and to be produced furnish return cargoes to the north. On the vast prairie of the Stearns' Ranches, many persons producing large crops do not deem it necessary to fence. The Trespass Laws against stray animals were made applicable to these ranches by the Legislature of 1870.

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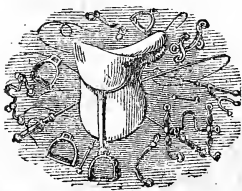
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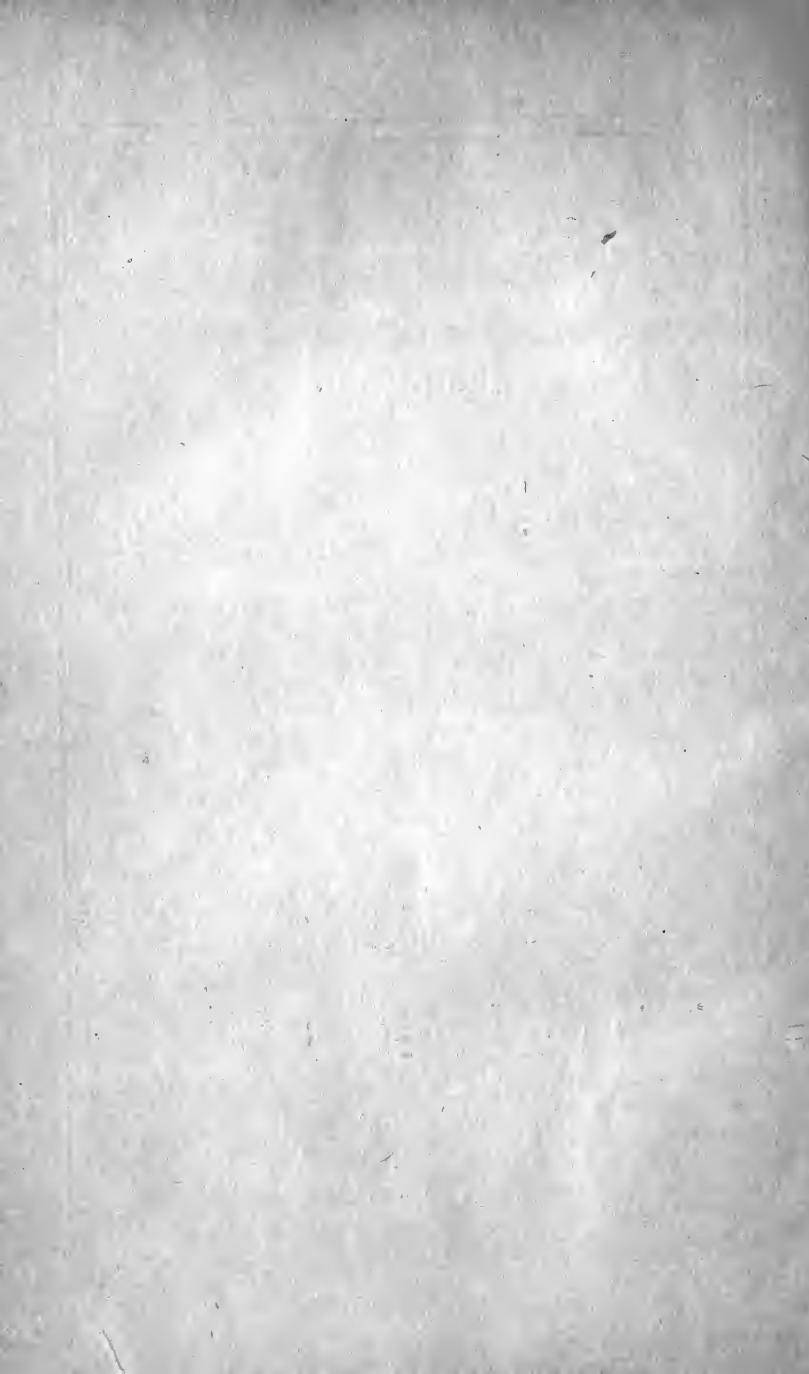
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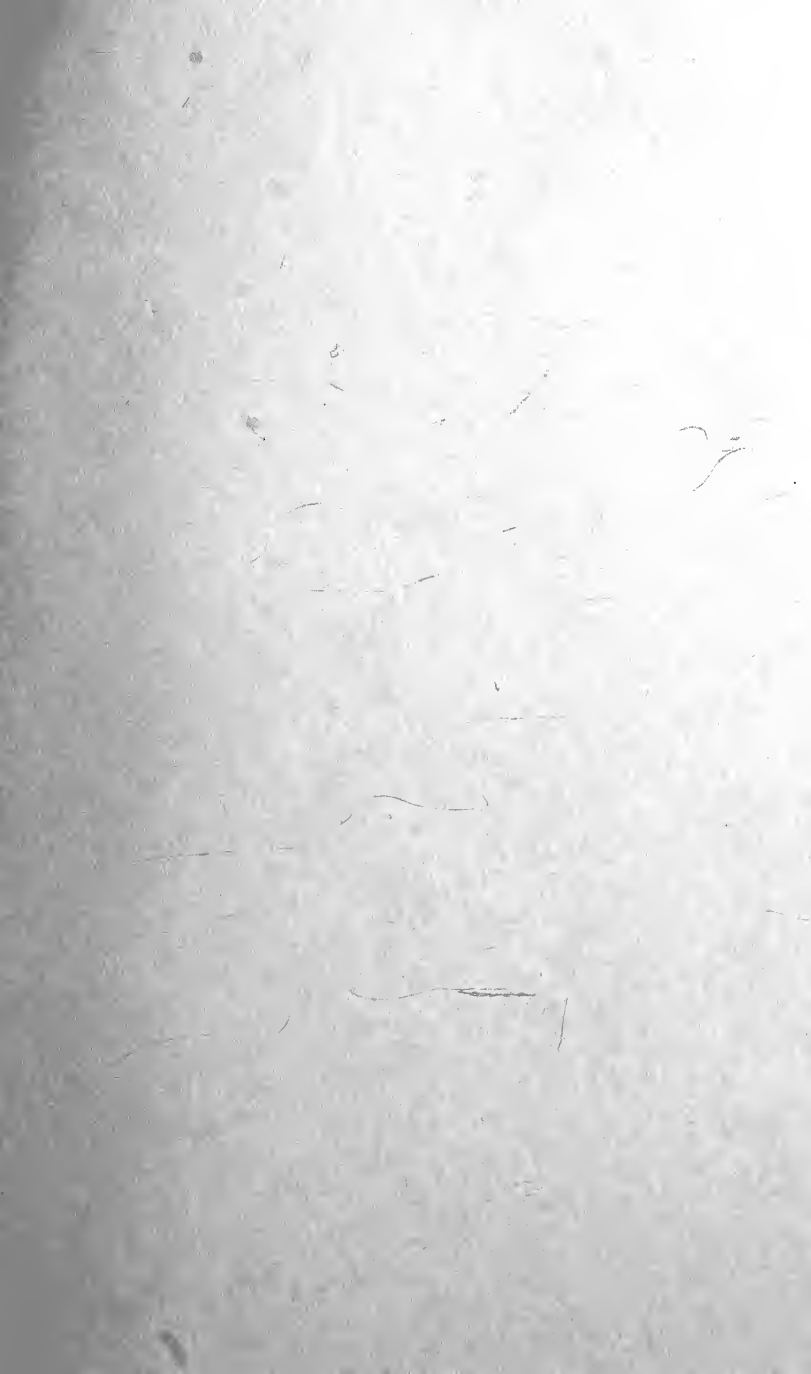
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